Bombay Chronicle

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RUSSIA PROPOSES 'SPACE CONTROL'

Plea For A U.N. 'Pool' For Research

MIKOYAN WANTS BETTER TRADE

MOSCOW, March 15.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY, PROPOSED A BAN ON THE USE OF COSMIC SPACE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

It also proposed the liquidation of foreign military bases in Europe, West Asia and North Africa.

The Soviet Government statement was handed to correspondents at a Press conference held in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Government proposed that Governments should undertake to launch missiles into cosmic space only in accordance with a previously established international programme.

It suggested that international control of the measures it proposed should be set up within the framework of the United Nations.

It also proposed international co-operation for the study of cosmic space.

U.N. 'POOL'

Proposing the creation of a special body or "pool" within the United Nations to co-ordinate international cosmic study, the Soviet statement suggested that this body should serve as a centre for the documentation and study of all research made in this field during the International Geophysical Year.

This work could be continued in the future by co-ordinating national plans for cosmic research, it said.

The Soviet Government proposed that this project should be included on the agenda of an East-West "summit" conference, at least in order to reach an agreement in principle on this subject.

It also suggested that the project should be studied at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in order to draft a general international agreement which all nations could accept.

EAST-WEST TRADE

Soviet Vice-Premier Anastas Mikoyan has stressed the vital necessity of developing East-West trade as a means of preventing a third world war.

In a major electoral speech in Erivan, Armenia, on March 12 and printed today in full in the Armenian Communist Party paper "Communist," Mikoyan emphasised the importance of increasing trade between the Socialist camp and the Western Powers.

The Soviet Vice-Premier, one of the USSR's top trade leaders, also stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's aid to underveloped countries.

Mikoyan severely criticised certain Soviet economists who were opposed to East-West commerce as well as the policy of commercial discrimination followed by the United States.

IMPOSSIBLE TO AGREE

Mikoyan said it was "completely impossible" to agree with President Dwight Eisenhower's reply to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin on January 12, concerning the embargo on the sale of strategic materials to Communist countries.

It was up to the United States to take a decision to open the doors it had closed to the exchange of goods, Mikoyan said.

However, the danger of a world economic crisis and the success of the Soviet economy would prompt Western business men to develop their relations with the Soviet Union, Mikoyan said.

Mikoyan recalled that former U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull had once stated that trade and economic relations could be the best antidote to war.

"We fully support this viewpoint," Mikoyan said. "We want international trade and good relations to become an antidote to war."

KRUSCHEV SPEAKS

The First Secretary of the Soviet Union Communist Party, Nikita Kruschev declared yesterday that the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State would continue to press "for the realisation of the noble goals of strengthening peace and preventing a new war."

He was addressing the voters of the Kalinin election district of Moscow, on the eve of Sunday's elections to the Supreme Soviet.

Kruschev said: "It is not because we are weak or are afraid of threats that the Soviet Union stands for peaceful co-existence."

Referring to Soviet efforts for a "summit" conference, Kruschev expressed disappointment that President Eisenhower had, in his message, raised the "so-called question of the situation in East European countries—a thing unheard of in international relations."

This "indeed is a flagrant violation of the elementary standards of international relations," he said.—UPI-AFP.

ITALIAN DEPUTY SUSPENDED

ROME, March 15.

Signor Leccisi, a Neo-Fascist Deputy, has been suspended for two days from the Italian Chamber of Deputies following scenes which developed into a fight in the Chamber.

Four Deputies and several ushers were injured and had to be given first aid.

The scenes were touched off when Neo-Fascist Deputies jeered in protest against a bill—which was later passed—recognising the Italian partisans who fought against Fascism during World War II.

A formidable wedge of the centre and left-wing Deputies, including the Communists, responded in kind on the Fascists and their Monarchist supporters and the Chamber dissolved in uproar and confusion as brawling groups of struggling members fought, kicked and punched one another.

When calm was restored, some time later, the Speaker blamed Leccisi for starting the fight and announced his suspension.—NAFEN.

(Earlier report on P 4)

Huge Fire In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 15

A godown, a cloth-printing factory and a powerloom factory were completely gutted in a devastating fire which broke out suddenly in Saraspur, the city's crowded suburb, this evening.

Fire-fighting squads brought the fire under control after two hours.

The cause of the fire is not known. No casualty was reported. The properties damaged as a result of the fire in the three buildings was estimated at over one lakh of rupees.—UPI.

WATER SCARCITY IN DHANDHUKA

AHMEDABAD, March 15

Water and fodder scarcity in Dhandhuka taluka in Ahmedabad district is reported to have taken a serious turn and if the present condition continued for about a month, the situation would become unmanageable, stated Mr. C. Patel, president of the Ahmedabad district local board who recently toured the affected area.

Mr. Patel said that villagers have to go everyday for about three to four miles to fetch water. However, the available water from such distant areas may not last for more than one month, he indicated.

He stated that following the failure of the wheat crop this year in the area which was famous for the "bhal" wheat in Gujarat, the fodder yield was also inadequate. —UPI.

FATHER AND SON SHOT DEAD

GAYA, March 15.

Father and son were shot dead by armed bandits who forced their entry into the house of Mukhia Ramcharitra Singh under Belaganj police station last night.

Another member of the family also received gun-shot injuries.

The injured person was removed to hospital here in a precarious condition.

There were 30 men in the gang. —UPI.

WOMEN KILLED AS ROOF FALLS

ERODE, March 15

Two women were killed and a few persons were injured when the thatched roof of a cinema theatre suddenly collapsed at Ammapet near here on Tuesday.

A picture was being screened at the time of the mishap.

The roof was stated to have given away on account of the rain and strong winds.—UPI.

Latest Commercial

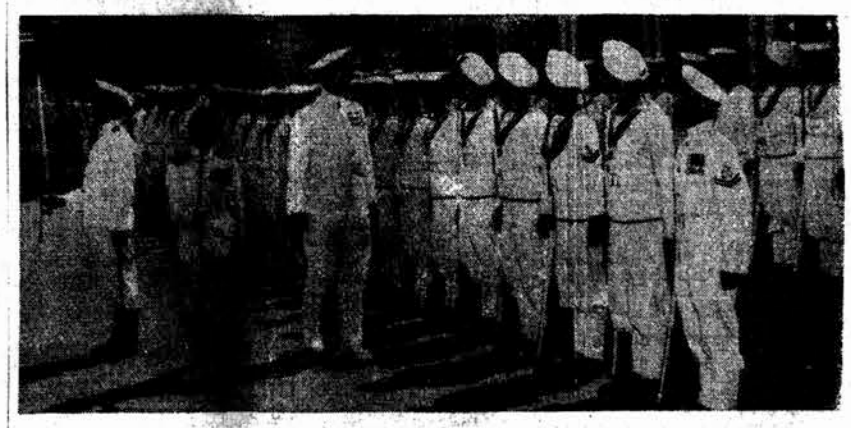
Kerb Rates at 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, March 15.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 176/4 to 176/8.

Indian Iron Rs. 20.96 to 21.00.
Cotton Jarilla March Rs. 687/8.
Cotton Jarila May Rs. 683/8.
Castorseed May Rs. 145/14.
Groundnut May Rs. 160/12.
Silver Chait Rs. 195/10.
Gold Chait Rs. 112/6.

BRITISH VICE-ADMIRAL HERE



Vice Admiral H. W. Biggs, C-in-C, East Indies Station, who arrived here on Saturday on board H.M.S. "Gambia" inspecting a Naval Guard of Honour presented to him at the Castle Barracks when he called on the Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, returning the call made on him earlier by the Commodore. H.M.S. "Gambia" is in Bombay harbour on an eight-day courtesy visit. (Report on Page 2).

SEATO WARNED BY JAKARTA

Don't Aid Rebels In Sumatra

JAKARTA, March 15.

A SPOKESMAN of the Indonesian Information Ministry warned the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) nations today not to give aid to the Central Sumatran rebels, Radio Jakarta announced.

The spokesman said it was clear from Press reports and speeches made at the recent Manila conference that the SEATO nations intended to help the rebel Padang Government which, he said, called itself anti-Communist.

He also cited foreign news reports which said rebel leaders were sending their families abroad.

This, he said, clearly proved that the rebels were on the run.

Indonesian President Ahmed Soekarno will make his first major policy statement since the Central Government took military action against the Central Sumatra rebels, at a mass meeting in Bandung tomorrow.

The meeting will be held simultaneously with another meeting organised in Jakarta by the National Front for the liberation of West Irian (Dutch New Guinea).

ARMS FROM EGYPT

Indonesia will soon receive arms shipments from Egypt under an agreement signed last week in Cairo, according to informed sources here.

This will be in addition to the supplies received from Yugoslavia and, possibly, Czechoslovakia.

No details are available of the arms to be shipped here by Egypt.

It is known, however, that the Indonesian Government is keen on securing aircraft from friendly countries.

SHIPS

London: The three Dutch vessels recaptured off the Celebes by Dutch warships on Wednesday were apparently released by the rebels at Monado, in North Celebes, reports from The Hague say.

This assumption is drawn from the fact that Dutch officers were again in charge North Celebes has declared for the Central Sumatran "free government" in opposition to President Soekarno, but Jakarta forces control part of the island.

Details of the escape of the ships were withheld until they were beyond reach of a possible attack from Indonesian aircraft stationed in Celebes.

The vessels were due at Sarong, Dutch New Guinea, today. They are part of the Dutch KPM fleet seized by Indonesians last December.

It is reported that 139 refugees, including Dutch and other nationals, are aboard.

REBEL CLAIM

Singapore: Some 150 of the 600 paratroopers dropped in the Pakan Baru area of rebel-held Central Sumatra on Wednesday were wiped out before they reached the ground, the Padang rebel radio reported today.

The radio said 48 Government troops had surrendered and 12 others were taken captive by rebel forces in the last two days as bitter fighting continued in the area.

Meanwhile, the rebel Bukit Tinggi radio said the people's front of North Sumatra had appealed to President Soekarno, rebel commander Colonel Achmad Hussein and revolutionary "premier" Dr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara to settle the crisis peacefully. —UPI-AFP.

Rhino Gift For Chou En-lai

KATMANDU, March 15.

A six-month-old rhinoceros captured in Nepal jungles about two months back, will soon be leaving here for Peking as King Mahendra's gift to Premier Chou En-lai.

During the latter's visit to Katmandu in January, 1957 King Mahendra had announced the gift of two baby rhinos to Premier Chou.

The second rhino has not yet been captured.

A gift of six horses to King Mahendra from the Chinese Government is expected.—UPI.

Russian Warning Riles America

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, March 15.

RUSSIA'S "hands off East Europe" warning to the U.S. may add to Washington's reluctance to have top level talks, it is feared.

Russia is still insisting on a Foreign Ministers' meeting before the "summit" conference.

She wants the Foreign Ministers to meet in May and the "summit" in July, but the West is unlikely to accept these dates.

Earlier Russia had suggested June for the "summit" meeting.

The Russians believe that the "summit" could yield results.

They say: "The decisive factors are goodwill and a desire to solve problems. If the desire is lacking any problem can be made to appear complicated.

Bonn has made a surprise change in its policy towards "summit" talks.

It is prepared to support the idea of "summit" even if German unification is not on the agenda.

Hitherto Adenauer was opposed to any top level talks if Germany was not on the agenda.

TODAY

HINDU: Fagan Vad 12, 20[illegible]
MUSLIM: Shaban 24, 137[illegible]
PARSI: Meher 17, 1327
SAKA: Phalguna 25, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-47 a.m.
Sunset: 6-49 p.m.
Moonrise: 3-53 a.m.
Moonset: 3-38 p.m.

Hightide: 9-40 a.m., 8-16 p.m.
Lowtide: 3-59 a.m., 3-48 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: March 20
1st Q'ter: March 28

"MY LIFE IS OVER," WAILS DIVORCED SORAYA

BERLIN, March 15

EX-QUEEN Soraya is reported here to have refused a £1,000,000 settlement offer from the Iranian Court and the Government following the dissolution of her marriage with the Shah.

Sources in touch with Soraya in Cologne say she may accept the life annuity offered.

The ex-Queen, who reverts to her family name, Soraya Esfandiary, is banned from ever returning to Iran. She may settle in South America, her friends say.

Soraya is half German through her mother. Her father is the Iranian Ambassador to West Germany.

Whatever the final terms of the divorce settlement may prove to be, Soraya will be a rich woman. She has a collection of priceless jewellery and securities deposited in Switzerland.

Film companies are understood to have made bids for her services and publishers for her story. But disclosures of the bitter sweet story of her seven years marriage to the Shah are believed forbidden in a "no memoirs clause" of the settlement.

According to reports in Cologne, the Shah had wished to abdicate and take Soraya into exile with him but was influenced by elder statesmen to retain the throne and try to ensure a direct heir through a third marriage.

"My life is over," the childless 25-year-old Soraya is quoted as having stated. "I shall try to forget, but I have always loved the Shah and I shall love him as long as I live."

It is not believed that the Shah who is 38 will remarry immediately. Teheran match makers are discussing the names of more than one eligible girl who might become Queen after a medical check. Reports that a daughter of the Prime Minister, Dr. Eqbal, was the favoured candidate for Queen have been denied.

It is thought that the Shah may take steps toward a new marriage after he makes his visit to Japan and the United States in May.—NAFEN.

A MENON SIMILE

NEW DELHI, March 15

Mr. Krishna Menon today compared population control fanatics with third-class railway travellers in India.

Drawing a humorous analogy, he said the human advent into this world was like a passenger trying to get into a crowded railway compartment. Everybody inside the compartment tried his best to prevent him from coming in, but he fought his way in.

At the next station, however, this passenger joined the ranks of others in trying to prevent yet other passengers from getting inside the compartment.

Mr. Menon was inaugurating a convention of young farmers in New Delhi today.—UPI.

Treason Suspects Acquitted

KATMANDU, March 15

Nepal's first American-trained hydro-engineer, Mr. Padmasunder Malla, and his five colleagues, arrested on July 4, 1956, by the Acharya Government for "plotting an armed coup against His Majesty's Government," were honourably acquitted by the Nepal Supreme Court today.

The special bench consisting of Mr. Justice Tilak Shamsher and Mr. Justice S. B. Malla delivering judgment observed that the charges against the accused were not substantiated by the police.—UPI.

15 Killed In Clash

DAMASCUS, March 15.

The Syrian newspaper "Saoutul-Arab" reported today that 15 people (11 soldiers and four civilians), were killed in a clash between a Jordan army detachment and "nationalist" elements who had taken shelter at Mount Naplouse.—UPI-AFP.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd returned to London by air on Saturday after attending the SEATO Council of Ministers meeting in Manila.

Mundhra Deal Inquiry HUNT FOR MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT, SRIKRISHNA

NEW DELHI, March 15.

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL, MR. N. R. PILLAI OR THE FORMER SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT, MR. C. S. VENKATACHAR HAS BEEN APPOINTED ON THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE INTO THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS CONCERNED IN L.I.C. DEAL IN THE MUNDHRA SHARES

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. M. K. Vellodi is still engaged in finalising the composition of the Commission as also its terms of reference.

Two names are in the field from amongst the Supreme Court judges for appointment to the Commission as chairman.

They are Mr. Vivian Bose and Mr. Gajendragadkar.

So far as the Service members of the Commission are concerned, the main test shall have to be whether they are in any way beneficiaries from the present Government.

Indications are that retired Servicemen are likely to be preferred.

Two names are mentioned in this connection.

They are Mr. M. V. Mr. Bhide and Mr. B K. Gokhale, the former of whom is completely unconnected with the present Government. The official announcement of the personnel is expected next week.

Sunday Smile

"Are you sure you've never known my mother? So far you've done everything she warned me against!"

For Plan's Sake

Nehru Pleads For Maximum Food Output

NEW DELHI, March 15.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU today warned that if India did not attain self-sufficiency in food by the end of the Second Plan period, it would become difficult for the country to go ahead with the Third Five-Year Plan.

"WITH THE FOOD PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED AT THE END OF THE SECOND PLAN, THE THIRD PLAN WILL HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO LIFE IN IT", HE SAID.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we not only tide over the present food shortage within the next two or three years, but have enough surplus to meet our future requirements."

Mr. Nehru who was inaugurating the fourth National Convention of Farmers said that the ultimate success of the various economic plans in the country depended on increased food production.

"If the food problem continued to remain a serious headache necessitating heavy imports from abroad, then we will not be able to make any headway in other fields.

"Food is today our biggest problem and we should make a firm resolve to solve it, come what may, before the end of the Second Plan period. All our energies should be concentrated today in augmenting food production."

Once the food problem was solved, all major obstacles in the way of their progress would be removed.

ANOTHER MAJOR PROBLEM WHICH ALSO NEEDED IMMEDIATE ATTENTION WAS TO CHECK RAPID GROWTH IN THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION, HE SAID.

"Every year we have 50 lakh more mouths to feed. That means more food has to be produced. This adds to our existing burdens. We must take all steps to control population.

"In fact, child production should be planned and there should be a considerable gap between the birth of one child and another."

DRAIN ON EXCHANGE

The Prime Minister said that imports of foodgrains constituted a heavy drain on their foreign exchange resources. If they went on spending money on imports, no money would be available for building up the bigger industries which were of great importance for the country's economic growth.

Imports must be stopped but that would only be done if they maximised the food production. Any slackness on their part at this time would clog their future progress, he warned.

Mr. Nehru said when he talk of increasing the food production, he did not talk in the theoretic sense. He was quite confident that production could not only be doubled but even quadrupled, if there were serious and earnest effort.

This could be done by having intensive cultivation in areas which were rain-fed and had an assured supply of canal water throughout the year.

There were nearly ten crore acres of such land which had assured water supply and where intensive cultivation could be done very easily.

"I am sure if we start intensive cultivation in these areas, in two to three years we will be able to produce sufficient food. What is needed is proper planning and sustained effort."

FARMER'S ROLE

Mr. Nehru in his speech in simple plain Hindustani told a large gathering of farmers assembled here from all parts of the country that they had a great responsibility to shoulder. On them depended, to a great extent, the future prosperity of the country. If each one of them produced more on his land, he would not only be bringing prosperity to himself but to the whole nation.

The Prime Minister emphasised the need on having co-operatives in all villages. It was only through co-operatives that the farmers could achieve greater production.

Co-operatives alone could help them in securing better seeds, fertilisers, and tools and also in securing them reasonable prices for their produce.

Mr. Nehru, however, added that he was not for bigger co-operatives, because apart from being unmanageable and unwieldy, the farmers would not be able to get the maximum advantage out of them.

Firstly, these co-operatives should not be officially sponsored, but should be run by the villagers themselves. They might experience some difficulty in the initial stages but it was only through experience that more knowledge came.

Secondly, these co-operatives should be small and compact so that they could work smoothly for the benefit of all its members.

PANCHAYAT & SCHOOL

Apart from co-operatives, Mr. Nehru said, the two major needs of each of the five lakh villages in the country was a panchayat and a school. Panchayat, he said, was an ancient democratic institution in the country and had to be revived. The Panchayat, he added, formed the real base of the country's parliamentary system of Government. All problems in rural areas must be tackled through this institution.

The education of children in the villages was of paramount importance. Unless proper arrangements were made for imparting them education, real progress in the country would not be possible.

He felt sorry that today there was more emphasis on the construction of school buildings than improving the quality of education and the conditions of the teachers who counted most.

In fact the money that was spent on raising school buildings in villages should be utilised on improving the quality of education.

"What is needed in villages is well-trained and qualified teachers. In addition, villages must be provided with other materials use of which can contribute to the growth of a child's mind.

"School buildings are not of any great value. They can hold classes under the trees and money thus saved can be spent on the teacher and the children's education. Since rains would obstruct the holding of these classes in the open, schools can be closed during the rainy season."

The Prime Minister said he did not see why there should be any hesitation to hold such classes in the open.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Coming to the population problem, he said he felt worried over the alarming rate at which the country's population was increasing. This was a question which needed serious consideration.

"This is not a issue over which we should laugh. This is upseting all our plans. Every year we have 50 lakh more mouths to feed. We have not only to find food for them but also clothes and houses and make arrangements for their education This increases our burdens.

"Like India, China is also experiencing this difficulty in a much bigger way. Their population is

Continued On Page 5 Column 5

Bombay Today

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting of the Council of the Committee at 10 a.m.

BHARATIYA DHOBIMAHASABHA: Meeting at Dhobi Ghat, Satrasta, at 9 p.m. Mr. S. L. Silam will preside.

SAIFI HIGH SCHOOL: Annual prize distribution, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 3-30 p.m.

DADAR SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Annual prize distribution of the school. Mr. N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Social Welfare, will preside, 5 p.m.

HIMA KALA KENDRA: Third annual celebration, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'Disciples and Masters', Theosophy Hall, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TO HAVE A BOARD FOR IRRIGATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SOON FORM A STATE IRRIGATION BOARD TO ASCERTAIN THE NEEDS AND POTENTIALITIES OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, SAID MR. D. S. DESAI, BOMBAY'S MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS, IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY.

Replying to the debate on the demand of Rs. 17,38,77,000 for irrigation, Mr. Desai said it was not proper to say that the Government had ulterior motives in selecting some projects or rejecting others.

The Irrigation Board would report to the Government after surveying several projects. It would study the projects that would cost less but benefit more people.

Referring to the criticism that there were delays in working certain schemes, he said that till recently there was not adequate provision to survey the river valleys in the State and to draft the designs of proposed projects.

As a result, he said, the funds allocated remained unspent. Recently however, the Government had established the central designs office to do this work. The pace of progress would be hastened.

Mr. Ram Tupe (Samiti) starting the day's debate complained that the selection of sites for irrigation works was not judicious.

Mr. S. B. Patil (Congress) urged the Government to take up the Neera Left Bank Canal Scheme so that it could irrigate more than 40,000 acres of land.

SHOLAPUR AREA

Mr. R. N. Raul (Samiti) pointed out that Sholapur area was a scarcity area and wanted some irrigation projects in that region.

His grievance was that the water from the existing works was mostly used for sugar plantations, and agriculturists were starved of water.

Mr. Madhavlal Shah (Congress) wanted the Government to take up the Mahi Canal scheme in Gujarat. It could irrigate 4.5 lakh acres of land in Mahi, which would yield 50 lakh maunds of paddy at each harvest.

BILINGUAL SEQUEL

Mr. Gangaram Raval (MGJP) said that as long as the bilingual state continued neither region would be satisfied so far as the selection of sites was concerned.

He condemned the attitude of the Government in not consulting the people in the matter of selection of project sites, as it gave rise to a lot of discontent and agitation.

He maintained that the people were unable to derive any benefit from the tube wells in several places in Gujarat.

NARBADA SCHEME

A plea for implementing the Narbada Valley Scheme, which would cost less (Rs. 25 crores) and benefit a comparatively larger number of people, was made by Mr. Ambalal C. Shah (Congress).

Mr. K. H. Tarade (Samiti) demanded priority for scarcity areas in respect of minor irrigation works.

The needs of Marathwada were emphasised by Dr. Mrs. Shanta Kotecha (Congress). This region, she said, was neglected under the Nizam's rule.

IRRIGATION

Mr. Datta Deshmukh (Samiti) demanded the benefits of the Minimum Wages Act to workers on irrigation projects.

He was of the view that a lot of water could be saved if the sugar factories were not allowed to use more water than they actually needed. In this connection he wanted an investigation to be carried out so as to make the maximum and efficient use of the available waters.

He wanted equitable distribution of water in Gujarat and Maharashtra on population basis, and also having in mind the famine tracts in both the areas.

He asked why a substantial percentage of allocation for irrigation remained unspent.

He was at a loss to understand the spiralling of costs of irrigation projects in the State, and said that the reason that costs of materials had gone up was not convincing.

Mr. Vadilal Mehta (Congress) said that the water needs of Banaskantha area could be met by sinking tube wells.

Mr Kalvanji Mehta (Congress) also disapproved of the regional outlook brought to bear in the undertaking of projects.

Mr. N. V. Pathak (Congress) deplored the laxness in payment of compensation to those whose lands came under the irrigation projects, and also in the rehabilitation of the people affected.

KONKAN'S PLEA

The needs of the Konkan region were neglected, said Mr. Narsingrao Patil (Ind), and added that the area was more or less dry during the summer months.

Small irrigation projects and bunding works could ease the difficulties of the people there, he stated.

Mr. Lalloobhai M. Patel (Congress) urged the Government to take up the Ukai plan which was drawn up two years back, but no steps were taken to implement it.

Dr. S. M. Bandisode (Samiti) demanded that fallow land, equalling one crore acres in the State especially near irrigation schemes be given to Backward Classes.

Government would then be able to save the large amounts spent for famine works in the region each year.

BIAS CHARGE

Mr. D. S. Wagh (Samiti) criticised the Government for its bias in favour of Gujarat in respect of the starting of irrigation projects.

He said that Rs. 163 crores were spent in Gujarat — Rs. 80 crores in Surat District alone — to irrigate 46 lakh acres of land, while the amount to be spent in Maharashtra region was only Rs. 46 crores to bring only six lakh acres of land under water.

He expressed his displeasure at the fact that a large number of adivasi families were displaced in Gujarat region as their lands were taken over for irrigation purposes and construction of dams.

Mr. Vagh pleaded for survey work to be carried out in several regions of Maharashtra areas so that minor and major irrigation works could be taken up at least during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The House rose for the day after accepting the demand, and will meet again at 1 p.m. on Monday.

Chavan Pays Tribute To Ambedkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, today paid high tributes to the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, founder-chairman of the People's Education Society, Bombay.

Mr. Chavan said that Dr. Ambedkar was one of the few rationalists in India, who had worked even at the risk of losing popularity.

Popularity, the Chief Minister said, was one thing which political leaders would not risk but in the case of Dr. Ambedkar this could not be said as he never cared for it.

The Chief Minister was unveiling the portraits of Lord Buddha and Dr. Ambedkar in the Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Buddha Bhavan, Outram Road, Fort, this evening.

He said that Dr. Ambedkar was a great educationist and a great fighter who created feelings of self-respect and a spirit of fight against social injustices among members of so-called Scheduled Caste.

Earlier Dr. H. R. Karnik, Principal of the Siddharth College, welcoming the Chief Minister gave brief history of the People's Education Society which conducted the College and which was founded by the late Dr. Ambedkar 12 years ago.

UNANI TIBBI SCHOLARSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The tenure of the scholarships for study in the Unani System of medicine at the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, New Delhi, has been extended from four years to five years. Under the scheme, four residents of Bombay State are given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 50 for study at this college.

Speaker Will Ask Police To Explain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Speaker, Mr. S. L. Silam, told the State Assembly today that he would ask for an explanation from the Police Department for failing to inform him about the arrest of Dr. R. B. Chaudhuri, M.L.A., on February 13, this year, at Vadgai village in West Khandesh District.

A question was raised by Mr. V. D. Deshpande (Samiti) whether this lapse on the part of the police constituted a breach of privilege of the House.

Mr. Deshpande said Dr. Chaudhuri, with some others, had gone to Vadgai village on that day, to attend a meeting.

About 5-30 p.m. a police officer held a panchnama in connection with certain investigations, when Dr. Chaudhuri happened to go up to the officer to make casual inquiries.

ARRESTED

The officer arrested Dr. Chaudhuri on the charge of interfering in the discharge of his (police officer's) duties, and took him to a neighbouring village.

At 8 p.m. the same day, the Deputy Superintendent of Police of that village brought him back to Vadgai and released him.

The Speaker said he would wait for a reasonable period of time to enable the police to reply, and would refer their report to the Privileges Committee if he thought it necessary.

Union Demand On Hospitals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hospital Mazdoor Union today sent letters to 125 private hospitals in the city requesting them to pay to their employees with retrospective effect from July, 1957, additional dearness allowance of Rs. 5/- a month.

This demand is consequent on the increase in dearness allowance granted to its employees by the Central Government following the interim award of the Second Pay Commission.

Private hospitals in Bombay employ about 8,000 workmen.

The Hospital Madoor Union has also decided to agitate for an overall betterment of the working and living conditions of the work-

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabha, 6-50 Chayanika, 7-05 Swar Mudrika, 7-45 S Desai, 8-15 Khadim Hussain Khan, 12-00 Geet Malika, 12-30 Mahila Mandali, 13-10 For Women, 13-40 Western Music.

18-00 Kiron 18-15 V. Panshikar 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet, 21-15 Dhwanichitra, 20-30 Sangeet Lahari, 21-25 Talk on Metric System, 21-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda, 22-0 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS

7-30 Kiron, 7-45 R Prem, 8-00 Songs, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 Gamat Jamat, 9-30 Jantar Mantar, 12-30 V Panshikar, 13-30 God Gani, 13-50 Sugam Sangeet, 14-00 C Shekhar Pandya, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet.

18-15 K Bhade, 20-30 Sandeshi, 21-30 Dhwanichitra, 22-15 R Prem, 22-30 Khadim Hussain Khan, khayal.

HIGHLIGHTS

22-30 Bombay "B": Khadim Hussain Khan; Khayal.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I: 30.84m 08-00 Instrumental and vocal 08-20 Song Miscellany 09-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION II: 19.75m 25.27m.

10-15 Musical Mosaic 10-45 Playlets skits and stories 11-00 Musical potpourri 11-30 A Programme for the family 12-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION III: 19.75m 25.27m.

14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed Melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 Words and Music 15-30 close down.

TRANSMISSION IV: 31.41m 30.72m.

18-30 Bharatvani 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Musical bouquet 19-55 Listeners' letters 20-000 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything goes 20-50 Music on discs 21-00 Variety on the air 21-15 Tunefully yours 21-30 close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangal 7-05 Vandana 7-15 Dilip Patel 9-15 Nagardas Arjandas 9-30 For children 10-45 Haresh Chiksey 11-00 Sugam Sangeet 12-30 Geeto 12-35 Shastriya Sangeet 13-10 Chitrapat Sangeet 13-30 Swar Madhuri 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 18-05 K Kazi 18-30 For villagers 21-30 Tarpan.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 Janki Iyer 7-45 Saptah Geet 8-18 Sarangi recital 9-00 Vadya Sangeet 12-30 Lok Get 13-00 Raga Sangeet 13-30 Vadya Sangeet 13-50 Padra 18-00 Tantrakari 18-30 Vadya Sangeet 20-15 Lobha Asava 20-30 God gani 20-45 Vadya Lahari 21-30 Dhwanichitra 21-40 University Forum.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-05 Archana 7-20 Bhajans 7-30 Latafat Hussain Khan 9-00 For children 17-30 AIR Artist 18-15 Bhajans 18-35 Geet Sidha 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 Lok Geeto 21-25 Sugam Sangeet.

MADRAS

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 Tudipadalgal 13-30 AIR Vadya Goshi 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamanjari 18-15 Kadambam 21-15 Aakashvani records 21-30 Western music.

VARIATIONS

7-15 Papa Malar 13-40 Geetikaharam 14-00 AIR Artist 17-30 Western Music 18-15 For villages 21-30 Rasamayi literary prog.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good Morning, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Favourites, 8-00 Requests, 9-00 Story Hour, 9-15 Remembered Yesterdays, 9-30 Trend Show, 3-45 Quiet Corner.

6-10 Silver Screen, 6-30 BBC News, 6-40 Home News, 6-45 South Sea, 7-30 Cocktail Time, 7-45 Music Round the World, 8-00 H-Fi, 8-30 Favourites, 9-00 On Wings of Song, 9-30 Music to Remember, 10-00 Greetings Prog.

BBC: GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15 16.79m., 9-30 to 18-15 13.92m.).

9-30 From the Editorials, 9-35 Composer of the Week, 9-45 Commonwealth of Song, 10-30 Sunday Service, 11-00 News, 11-15 Sports Round-Up, 11-30 "Take It from Here," 12-00 World Premiere, 13-15 For Children, 14-15 Concerto, 15-15 "Hancock's Half-Hour," 15-40 Music from the Continent, 16-15 London Forum, 16-45 Sandy Macpherson, 17-45 Chris Cowley, 18-09 Home News from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA (16.91m.) 13-15 Equality, 13-30 Asian Club.

EASTERN SERVICE (16.91m.) (In Hindi for India): 14-00 News, 14-15 Mahila Samaj 14-35 Science Survey.

Housebreaking Cases In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four housebreaking cases were reported to the city police last night. The culprits have not been traced.

The shop of Laxmikant Chaturbhuj Patel at Sitaram Bhavan Vile Parle was broken open by some persons and cloth takas valued at Rs. 2,047 were removed.

According to a complaint made to the Santa Cruz police the culprits broke the front door of the shop with an iron jemmy to force their entry.

The second case was in the residence of Gopal Mahadeo Marathe at Third Pasta Lane Colaba.

He was deprived by burglars of a radio and some cash last night.

In the third case the victim was V. P. Chari, a resident of Welcome Hotel at Frere Road.

He lost Rs. 150 which the burglars took from his room after entering through a window.

Scholarship Offer From W. Germany

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, two offers for practical training of Indian nationals in metallurgy and mechanical engineering have been received from West Germany. The duration of the training will be 6 months but it is likely to be extended at the discretion of the German authorities, says a Press note.

Candidates who have passed in 1956 or 1957 and have qualified for at least a 2nd class bachelor's degree in metallurgy or mechanical engineering are eligible to apply. They should not have more than six months' practical experience in the line after graduation and should be below 25 years of age on April 26, 1958.

The candidates will get about DM 386-344 (about Rs. 340-390) per month as remuneration from the firm. The cost of passage, both ways, will have to be borne by the candidates themselves.

Application forms and other relevant information may be obtained from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research (Scholarships Division S-9) Government of India, New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry is April 26.

HOMOEOPATHIC EXAM RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rules framed by the Board of Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine under the Bombay Homoeopathic Act, 1951, regarding the conduct of examinations, appointment of examiners, rates of remuneration to examiners and other personnel, levy of examination fees, etc. have been approved by the Government of Bombay. The rules have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 13, 1958.

U. S. FIRM MAKES WIDE RANGE OF MACHINES HERE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A well-known American engineering firm here has set in motion an ambitious programme to manufacture a wide range of heavy machinery in India, which will not only save but earn foreign exchange for India through export to neighbouring countries.

It is estimated that this new venture of Dorr-Oliver (India) Limited has saved the Indian exchequer foreign exchange of approximately Rs. 50 lakhs in the current financial year.

The firm has already started supplying its Indian-made machinery to several sugar mills, chemical plants, water works and sewage plants in India. It has also supplied two sets of sugar refining equipment to Burma at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000.

A FEATURE

A feature of Dorr-Oliver's manufacturing programme in India is its collaboration with over a dozen Indian fabricating and other firms in Bombay and Madras for production of component parts.

Among the machinery already being manufactured in India is the Rapi Dorr Cane Juice Clarifier and Oliver-Campbell Vacuum Filters for sugar mills; Clarifloculators, Digesters, and Distributors for water purification and sewage plants;; Hydroseparators for hydraulic applications; and Slurry Mixers for cement plants.

INDIAN DIRECTORS

Practically all of India's paper mills have installed Boer-Oliver equipment fo processing pulp. In the sugar industry, about 86 per cent is processed in Dorr-Oliver machines. Also the water supplied to several Indian cities and industries is purified in Dorr-Oliver units.

The Indian subsidiary of the American firm was set up in 1949, and the manufacturing programme in India began in 1956.

Of its three directors in India two are Indians with long experience in the field—Mr. B. K. Chatterji, who has been with the company for 20 years and is now in charge of its Calcutta office, and Dr. B. V. Bhota.

Harvey J. Goetz, the American director, is energetically pushing the programme for manufacturing more items of machinery here.

Among the company's 28 full-time staff members are ten Indian engineers, several of whom have studied in the United States and worked for some time in American firms.—USIS.

Festival In Aid Of Dance And Music School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Urvashi Sangeet Nrittya Shala is organising a special "Sangeet and Nrittya Festival" in aid of its Institution from March 27 to 30, at 8 p.m. each evening.

The festival will be held at the Urvashi Nrittya Open-air theatre at the Hill Grange High School, Peddar Road. It is likely to be inaugurated by Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Orrisa's Chief Minister.

Governor Sri Prakasa, Chief Minister Chavan, Chief Justice Chagla, Union Minister Patil, Mayor Donde and several others will attend the Festival.

Giving details of the Festival, Miss S. Kelly, the principal the Institution, said that her daughter Chandralekha and students of the School, together with many prominent Indian music exponents would perform at the Festival.

Noted among the Indian masters would be Amir Khan, Bismilla and his party, Ali Akbar and Rais Khan and also such top-notch dancers as Kamala Laxman and her troupe, and Gangubai Hangal.

The primary aim was to nave a trust that would manage the Ihstitution to be built at the present site at Peddar Road.

Six Acquitted Of Murder

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THANA, March 15.

MR. B. N. DESHMUKH, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, in whose Court six accused—Ukad Bhana, Damu Bhula, Bhika Bhana, Babu Somala, Mangu Koyala and Lallu Kakadya—were tried under S. 302 IPC for the alleged offence of murder, acquitted all of them for want of evidence.

Nazirkhan Dayamkhan, resident of Sanjan and doing a Khatik's business, was murdered on November 22, 1957 at about 3 a.m. on the Shirgaon-Manda road.

The prosecution story was that all the accused were chambhars by caste and residing at Shirgaon, taluka Umbergaon; and the deceased was a Khatik and in partnership with Shafi Kallu bought cattle through the accused and used to send the cattle to slaughter-house in Bombay by train.

Nazirkhan, the deceased, had given money to all the accused for purchasing cattle for him.

But the accused spent a large part of the money on drinking liquor.

They had to give him either cattle or return his money.

So they conferred and decided to kill him.

CONFESSIONS RETRACTED

Two of the accused—Damu Bhula and Mangu Koyala—had made confessions before Shri Rajadhyaksha, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dahanu; but they retracted the confessions in the Sessions Court.

The prosecution examined Hariya and Radaka, two brothers of accused Lallu Kakdya; but they turned hostile and were cross-examined by the Assistant Public Prosecutor.

Only one villager deposed that he saw the deceased Nazirkhan in company with all the accused at about 3 a.m. on November 22, 1957, on the Shirgaon-Manda road, when he had come out with his daughter aged 3 as she had to answer a call of nature. Of course the villager did not knew anything further.

The Judge disbelieved the villager remarking that it was not possible that he would have come out of his house in that cold night with his three-year-old daughter. The Judge also held the confessions as not sufficiently trustworthy.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni appeared for the prosecution; while the accused were defended by Mr. R. G. Shindhkar, Mr R. R. Patil and Mr S. R. Kharkar.

SIX HURT IN FIGHT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIX persons were injured in a free-for-all in Central Bombay this morning when "supporters" of a hotel boy who was attacked by some persons fought it out with lathis, stones, soda water bottles and other missiles.

All six persons were removed in a Fire Brigade ambulance which arrived there as the result of an SOS. They were treated at GT Hospital.

It was stated that a customer and the hotel boy had a verbal dispute over the laxit of service in the hotel.

The person felt insulted by the boy and went out and returned with some friends.

Hot words were exchanged and the hotel boy came out with his friends to join battle with the menacing men outside.

Missiles were exchanged in the fight resulting in six broken heads.

The names of the injured persons were given as Jiva Keshav 25, Sakharam Bandu 45, Bhagwan Vithu 27, Eknath Durga 34, Narayan Durga 28 and Raj Durga 23.

The fight took place at Bhandari Gulli, Maharbouri area at 7-30 a.m.

Five persons have been detained by the Maharbouri police in this connection.

Country Needs Women Social Workers

BOMBAY, March 15.

The need for women social workers to work in villages for the success of welfare schemes was stressed by Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Bombay's Deputy Minister for Education, addressing the 14-day social organisers' camp of the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Kandivli, today.

The camp is the first of its kind ever organised by the Samaj in Bombay State to train women social workers. There are 42 trainees, with six women officers to train them, in the camp.

Mrs. Bhosle said that educated mothers were the best teachers of their children. It was through them that adolescents took their first lessons in good behaviour and culture.

The Deputy Minister advised women social workers to identify themselves with the village women and try to solve their problems and difficulties.

The Deputy Minister hoped that they would provide a useful link between the village and the town.

Smt. Wimal Thakur, camp commandant, welcomed the guest and proposed a vote of thanks.

'Tempest' Staged In Ideal Setting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETIES PRESENTED SHAKESPEARE'S "TEMPEST" AT PILOT BUNDER, COLABA, IN AN OPEN AIR SETTING WHICH PROVED AN IDEAL SUBSTITUTE FOR PROSPERO'S MAGIC ISLE.

Drama outdoors has its own problems (projection of the voice not the least of them) but in this instance the aptness of the surroundings—the grove, the sea close at hand, the unfettered movement that was possible—more than swayed the balance.

The lack of "cramping" allowed entrances and exists to be managed with a spontaneity impossible on an enclosed stage, while almost at the very beginning, the lapping of the sea, a few yards away, showed nature herself wanted to get into the act and supply a few realistic sound effects.

OPULENT

Visually, the play was splendid. The Masque costumes were sumptuous and fantastic. Caliban's rig was crude and very lifelike, Ariel's simplicity itself.

The courtiers, however, struck a somewhat discordant note; their apparel would have suited Moliere, it didn't Shakespeare.

Minor details of staging might be polished at future performances; the thunder could be made less obvious, the music less jerky, the banquet table brought on and taken off a little more smoothly.

The most successful portions of the play were the purely comic ones, both Derek Bond (Trinculo) and John Smithard (Stephano) being blessed with a superb sense of the ludicrous.

A CLOSE SECOND TO THE FIGURES OF PURE FUN WERE THE CREATURES OF EARTH AND OF AIR.

Caliban, actually the most complex character in the play, was given an oafish, intense, earthy rendering by Malcolm Macrae, an actor who achieved a minor miracle in preserving the poetry of some of Shakespeare's lines despite the animal nature of his delivery.

STAND-OUT

The one passage that deserves to be singled out above all others was Macrae's wistful "This isle is full of noises."

Enid Cannings, light-footed, a fine actress and obviously a naturally gifted dancer, made a delightful Ariel.

Her articulation, too, was extremely good; the slightest syllable, even at whisper-level, carried the length and breadth of the arena, while the voice had both expressiveness and a wide modulatory range.

Many have reckoned Prospero one of the poet's greatest creations. But it is not easy to absolve him of being (at least on occasion) a braggart, a windbag, a bully and something of a sadist.

NASTINESS

Possibly the fact that I have always found Prospero slightly repellent rendered me unfair to Barry Barker, who played him competently enough but who somehow projected all the nastiness of the embittered old man without adequately portraying his loftier qualities.

Among the rest, Roy Gaunt's Sebastian was notable for some polished diction while the lovers (not very rewarding parts, it is true) were tolerable in the persons of Anthony Toyne and Nadine Humphreys. Unfortunately, many of Miranda's lines were rendered in a "sotto voce" that made them inaudible to all but the front-benchers.

The proceeds of the present undertaking are earmarked for sending two scholars to Oxford and Cambridge but worthiness of the cause apart, this production is very definitely a "rattling good show."

The high calibre of many of the portrayals, the general level of the staging, and above all the surroundings, are guarantee enough that any audience should spend a most enjoyable evening.

—SOLIE PETIT.

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BOOK ON STATE'S SECOND PLAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 543-PAGE VOLUME giving as complete a picture as possible of the development programmes envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan of the new Bombay State has been published by the State Government.

In this publication, the plans of the constituent units, namely, Saurashtra, Kutch, Marathwada, Vidarbha and areas of the former Bombay State (excluding Karnataka and Abu Taluka), have been brought together so as to give an account of the development activities included in the Plan of the reorganised State of Bombay.

However, though all activities of allied nature have been grouped together in the book, the distinguishing features of the original schemes have been retained.

The schemes pertaining to different areas have been described in details so as to bring out in concrete terms the work proposed to be done.

OUTLAY

The total outlay for the New Bombay State amounts to Rs. 350.28 crores, representing the sum total of allocations for different component units, namely former Bombay State Rs. 229.35 crores, Saurashtra Rs. 47.73 crores, Kutch Rs. 7.85 crores, Vidarbha Rs. 39.30 crores and Marathwada Rs. 26.05.

The allocations under different heads of development are: Agriculture and Community Development, including minor irrigation, animal husbandry and dairying, forests, co-operation and fisheries Rs. 38.44 crores; Irrigation and Power Rs. 136.59 crores; Industry and Mining Rs. 13.18 crores; Transport and Communications Rs. 29.24 crores; Social Service, including education, health, housing, welfare of labourers and backward classes Rs. 76.10 crores and miscellaneous Rs. 8.81 crores.

A brief description of the physical features and general characteristics of the different regions comprising the State, given in the general survey, should help the reader appreciate the development programmes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A map showing in bold relief the location of various industries in the State will be found useful and instructive to the State's entrepreneurs in particular and to the reader in general.

PRICE

The volume, which is priced at Rs. 3.50, can be had from the Government Publications Sales Depot, Institute of Science Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1, (for purchasers in Bombay City) and from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Gardens, Bombay 4 (for orders from the mofussil).

The State Directorate of Publicity has also brought out a popular edition of the Second Five-Year Plan of the State. Copies of the popular edition, which is priced at 25 naye paise, are available at the Publications Section of the Directorate of Publicity, hutments near Stanvac Building, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.

ROYAL NAVY TO QUIT 200-YEAR-OLD STATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE East Indies Station of the Royal Navy in Trincomalee which has been in existence for over two hundred years is being abolished by the end of September this year and part of the Western half of the existing Station will be transferred to the new integrated Arabian Peninsula Command.

Vice-Admiral H. W. Biggs, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, who met journalists aboard H.M.S. "Gambia," a British Colony Class Cruiser, which arrived here this morning on an eight-day courtesy visit, this afternoon said that he, the 'hundredth and last" Commander-in-Chief of the Station would haul down his flag later this year.

From Bombay, Vice-Admiral Biggs will proceed to Aden to take part in the inauguration of the new Arabian Peninsula Command.

Vice-Admiral Biggs said that he was glad to be back in Bombay which he visited in H.M.S. "Newcastle" last year, particularly so when the Indian Fleet was in the harbour, which would give him and his staff an opportunity of renewing their friendship with their many friends in the Indian Navy.

He has just come from Colombo where he had been making arrangements, with the Royal Ceylon Navy for the holding of the eighth of the series of annual Commonwealth Exercises at Trincomalee, where each year, ships of the Royal Navy, Indian Navy, Pakistan and Royal Ceylon Navy, meet for four to five weeks to exercise together, chiefly in anti-submarine and convoy work.

JOINT EXERCISES

Captain E. T. L. Dunsterville, Flag Captain of the H. M. S. "Gambia," was also present at the informal meeting with the Pressmen.

H. M. S. "Gambia" is the first ship of this name.

She is a cruiser of the Colony Class, of 8,000 tons displacement, 555 feet in length, having nine six-inch guns, eight four-inch guns, and 1840 mm. guns.

She was completed in 1942 and has had distinguished war service.

Midwifery Exam Results

Numbers of the candidates who are declared successful in the Midwifery Examination of the Council held on February, 23 1958, are as follows:

Nos.—1 to 6, 8, 9, 11 to 75, 77 to 79, 81 to 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 115 to 119, 121 to 124, 126 to 139, 141 to 154, 160 to 162.

Result of No. 158 is held over.

No. 51 Miskin Rukmini G. of the Cama and Albless Hospital Bombay, stands first with 114 marks and is awarded Gangabai Apte Prize.

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Five Witnesses In Taleb Case

HOTEL MANAGER REJECTED OFFER OF BRIBE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

OVERNIGHT prosecution witness Keki Far edoon Irani, manager of Grand Oriental Hotel, Play House, where Taleb, principal acc used in the gold smuggling case, and his lieutenants planned gold operations in Bom bay, told the court today how he refused Taleb's bribe for not identifying Hashem Ism ail, his righthand man,, who had stayed in the hotel prior to the Customs raid on his (Hashem's) room on June 26, 1957.

Hashem had given his name in the hotel register as M. Hashem, though his real name was Hashem Ismail, witness said.

Taleb and 13 others are being tried by Chief Presidency Magistrate Rege at the Esplanade Court for conspiracy to smuggle gold worth Rs. 17 lakhs from Jamnagar into Bombay.

OFFER REJECTED

Irani said that a few days after the raid Abdul Karim (one of the accused) saw him in his room in the hotel. Karim said that he had been sent by Taleb.

He offered a 100-rupee note to witness, which witness refused. Thereupon Karim tried to thrust it into the witness' pocket but witness adamantly declined to accept it. He asked Karim as to what he wanted of him.

Witness had read in the papers that Hashem had been involved in a gold-smuggling case and he was willing to help him in the matter.

Karim then asked witness not to identify Hashem and even not to say that he had come to stay at the hotel.

He also said that Taleb "our Seth" would be sending more money to him.

Witness, however, refused to comply with the request. He would not do it, he said, unless it was proved that Hashem had not stayed at the hotel and that he had not signed the hotel register.

Thereafter Karim went away, witness concluded.

Witness had earlier identified Vali Mohmmed Doctor (another prosecution witness) as the man who used to visit Hashem at his hotel.

ACTOR EXAMINED

Further examination-in-chief of Vali Mohmmed Doctor, an actor, was resumed today.

Witness whose screen name is Arvind Kumar told the court that he had left, at Hashem's room, his papers regarding budgetting of a picture and his clothes.

FROM A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES TAKEN CHARGE OF FROM HASHEM'S ROOM, WITNESS PICKED OUT HIS CLOTHES.

He was also shown an album of photographs which he deposed, contained 10 pictures of his.

Witness said that he had produced a picture called "Yasmin" in 1952.

A film now under production "Murder" (the title was later changed to 'Club Road') was also his. It was this picture which Hashem had agreed to finance upto Rs. 25,000, he said.

Witness identified in court Babubhai Purshottam Patel as the man with whom he had discussions about the purchase of a car near Aram Restaurant, Chowpatty.

Another prosecution witness who deposed today was Abbas Abdul Husain Mawji, manager of Building Number 55/59, Nishanpada Road, Dongri, where Rafiq Makwa, one of the accused, resided.

It would be recalled that Customs had seized large quantities of gold from this building.

Edulji Beramji Kapadia, a clerk in Sea Green's Hotel, who prepared hotel bills and Norbert Cortez, hotel receptionist, were also examined by prosecution counsel Karl Khandalawala.

OBJECTIONS

Mr. Kably raised three successful objections against Mr. Khandalawala putting questions in the "nature of a cross-examination" to witness, Cortez.

The prosecution counsel was trying to find out from witness whether the hotel took moneys in advance from a customer in cases other than when he had no luggage.

The court, however, overruled Mr. Kably's next objection to another prosecution question—whether witness remembered Kishen Majithia (star prosecution witness who has deposed earlier, and one-time righthand man of Taleb) and whether Paes (another accused) had any luggage with them when they came to the hotel.

Witness replied that he did not remember exactly whether the two carried any luggage.

At the outset, in the morning, Mr. Somjee, defence counsel for Taleb, complained to the court that in a section of the Press an impression had been created that the defence was always in the wrong box.

PRESS CRITICISED

He referred to reports appearing in two local English dailies (not the Bombay Chronicle) in this connection.

What was "most regrettable," Mr. Somjee said with feeling was that the name of the judge had also been "dragged" into it.

He said that he had decided not to raise objections and he would leave the conduct of the case in the hands of the court. Mr. Khandalawala said that he had no comments to make. The court, too, made no remarks.

At one stage, in today's hearing Mr. Somjee said that he did not wish to protest against a prosecution question (Vali Mohmmed Doctor was in the witness box) as "26 gentlemen of the Press sitting opposite might misreport me!" (There are, actually, not more than six Press correspondents, to cover the case.)

Chief Presidency Magistrate Rege's warning yesterday to prosecution and defence counsel to "keep peace" in court had its desired effect.

WARNING TELLS

Today's hearing was calm and free from clashes.

As a result the examination-in-chief of as many as five prosecution witnesses, including two part-heard, was completed.

The prosecution counsel has repeatedly expressed his desire to go on with the case without a break as there are over 170 prosecution witnesses. The list is likely to soar up

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Life Term For Police Inspector

DEATH SENTENCE SET ASIDE: SEVEN ACQUITTED

NEW DELHI, March 15.

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court yesterday, by a majority decision commuted the death sentence on Azimul Haque Khan, an Assistant Inspector of Police, to one for imprisonment for life.

It acquitted seven others who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in a case in which two persons were shot as a sequel to a quarrel at a football match in a Bihar village.

The prosecution case was that on May 27, 1956, a football match was played between the teams of Akhani and Ghorsara in a ground at Akhani.

Persons from neighbouring villages including that of Qurra, assembled there.

In the match, the referee gave a 'foul' decision against one of the players of the Akhani team. This led to altercation between the teams and some of the players turned violent.

Some spectators intervened and pacified the players, but the match had to be abandoned.

SHOOTING

Some of the Akhani team left the place for their village uttering threats.

The prosecution witnesses, who came from the village of Qurra went towards the south to go back to their village on the banks of the river Karamnasa.

They had gone only a few yards when they were met by a mob of 17 persons armed with lathis, and one of the—Azimul Haque Khan was armed with a gun.

This mob attacked the people from Qurra.

The latter not only defended themselves successfully but caused injuries to their assailants. Four men in the mo asked Azimul Haque to shoo and he fired

The shot hit Yunus Khan w fell down dead. Haque fired the second shot causing injuries to some of the prosecution witnesses

He reloaded his gun. His uncl Hakik Khan tried to intervene but Azimul Haque fired and killed him.—UPI.

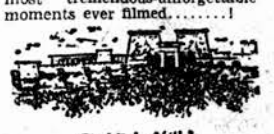
REGAL

EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT!

8th BIG Week!

Daily at 3-00 & 7-30 p.m.
Extra show today 10-00 a.m.

The Parting of the Red Sea.... Building of the Treasure City.... The Exodus from Egypt..... most tremendous-unforgettable moments ever filmed.....!



Cecil B. DeMille's
The Ten Commandments
(U) A Paramount Picture
TECHNICOLOR VISTAVISION

Burglary In Sinnar Village

SINNAR, March 15.

Burglers broke open into the house of Sitaram Hari Khule of village Vadangli and decamped with a booty of about Rs. 1,311, including jewelery.

In connection with this theft police have arrested on suspicion some local people.—H.S.

Atom-Bomb Damage

An announcement from Washington declared that the United States Air Force had accidentally dropped an 'unarmed' atom-bomb on the village of Mars Bluff, South Carolina. There was no nuclear explosion, only the high explosive charge which sets off the A-blast exploded, causing damage to a farm-house and a church and injuring six people. After tests it was officially declared that there was absolutely no evidence of contamination. The accident was caused through mechanical failure of the bomb-locking device in a B-47 bomber, which has caused several accidents, but not of the same extent, before this. Photo shows: Top of the house of Mr. Walter Gregg, showing the damage done by the dropping of the unarmed nuclear device.

CIBA'S NEW FACTORY OPENED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IF the rapid concentration of industries in the Bhandup area were any indication, India's future as a world power in the field of industry was certainly assured, said Dr. Rezzonico, Swiss Ambassador to India, at the opening of the new Bhandup factory of the Swiss chemical firm of CIBA today.

Declaring open the ultra-modern, concrete, glass and stainless steel structure, Dr. A. Ammann, Director of CIBA Limited, Basle, said that times were changing fast and the modern trend led rather away from the more patriarchal concept of one man's sole rights towards the idea of free collaboration of inter-dependent partners.

The new factory is situated in the highly industrialised area of Bhandup and is equipped with the most modern machinery to manufacture the entire range of CIBA drugs pharmaceuticals and patent medicines.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Delivering his inaugural address, Dr. Ammann paid a generous tribute to an eminent Indian, the late Dhirubhai Bhulabhai Desai, who, he said, served as a link between peoples of different languages and differing historical background and who was to a great extent instrumental in planting the seed for CIBA's share in the industrial development of modern India.

The conception and first designing of the new factory he said, began as far back as 1948 and, despite numerous initial difficulties and problems the secondary stage of the project was even now ahead of schedule.

The new factory installations, Dr. Ammann said, made it possible to manufacture in India tablets, ampoules, ointments, syrups and pastes, starting with the active substances and mixing them in painstakingly accurate properties.

The CIBA factory manufactured no less than eight million packages of pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparations last year, Dr. Ammann said, and this year the output was bound to be considerably higher and there was nothing in the way of expansion of these works in Bhandup to meet the increasing demands of a highly industrialised and modernised India.

The Bhandup factory of CIBA contributed to India's industrialisation in the field of phamaceuticals, he said, and admittedly it was a modest effort compared to much vaster similar units, say in Great Britain, the United States, Germany of France.

But, Dr. Ammann added, Switzerland itself was a small country, with very modest means of subsistence, and everything that the Swiss did was commensurate with their own country.

CIBA CHAIN

Hence CIBA, like many other Swiss firms, Dr. Ammann said, could survive against world competition only by becoming an increasingly international company functioning all parts of the world.

For example, he said, 50 CIBA companies operated on five continents to produce pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries, plastics, resins, cosmetics, and the new lines of insecticides and finishing agents.

Dr. Ammann referred proudly to CIBA's research division in this country in which, he said, Indians and Europeans worked together in perfect understanding and harmony.

Scholarships In Chemistry

Dr. Amman announced, on behalf of CIBA's two Indian companies, i.e. CIBA Pharma Private Limited and CIBA Dyes Private Limited, an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to be utilised as scholarships for Indian chemistry students.

It has not been specifically stated that the recipients should do their post-graduate work at Swiss Universities, but, it is hoped that, where possible, the students will avail themselves of the opportunity of studying in Switzerland, to acquaint themselves with the Swiss people and at the same time enjoy the hospitality of CIBA.

Bengal Minister's Resignation

CALCUTTA, March 15.

West Bengal Chief Minister B. C. Roy told the State Assembly that the resignation letter of the Judicial Minister, Mr. Siddhartha Sankar Roy, had been sent to the Governor for necessary action.

Mr. Roy had resigned on March 10.

Earlier, Mr. Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition had inquired of the Speaker, Mr. S Banerjee, whether there was any development with regard to the resignation of Mr. Roy.—UPI.

Mill Workers' Plea To Minister

AMBERNATH, March 16.

A ten-man deputation led by Mr. Premji Assar, M.P., met Mr. Tirpude, State's Rehabilitation Minister, in the Sachivalaya, Bombay, this morning and apprised him of the situation arising out the closure of the Ambernath Woollen Mills and the subsequent unemployment faced by the mill workers.

The deputationists also submitted a memorandum to the Minister demanding immediate payment of salary arrears to the workers.

The Minister gave a patient hearing and is reported to have told the deputationists that the question of payment of arrears would be taken into consideration only after the Mills were legally sold.—H.S.

NEW DELHI: Thursday, March 20, 1958, polling day in the Delhi Municipal Corporation elections, has been declared holiday in the Union territory of Delhi.

Streetful Of Progeny

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

BHABHA, a farmer, aged 30 and having four wives is the father of 54 children. Fifty of these are boys, who are helping their father in farming their land.

Bhabha who is the head of the family resides in the village Poshina, in Sabarkantha district.

He is now managing the family of 59 members relying solely on the produce from farming his plot of land.

His sons occupy an entire street of the village, called "Bhabha Street" by the villagers, because only members of the Bhabha family reside in the street.

Bhabha even at this age possesses a good physique and is in excellent health.

He has never experienced any kind of sickness and is confident that he would live up at least to one hundred and forty years.—UPI.

Writ Plea Questions Legislation By PEPSU Rajpramukh

CHANDIGARH, March 15.

A WRIT PETITION questioning the validity of all legislation promulgated by the Rajpramukh of erstwhile PEPSU State after a period of six months of the birth of the State has been referred to a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court by the single bench consisting of Mr. Justice Bishan Narain.

The writ petition questioned the power of the rulers of the former princely States forming the PEPSU State to sign a supplementary Covenant which sought to empower the Rajpramukh with further powers of legislation after the first Covenant signed by them had expired after a period of six months.

Referring the petition to a Division Bench, Mr. Justice Bishan Narain observed: "I am of the opinion that the rulers of the Patiala and the East Punjab States Union could not amend the Covenant entered into by them on May 5, 1948, as no sovereignty remained vested in them after August 20, 1948, and thereafter they could not invoke the erstwhile sovereign power to amend the Covenant.

"This conclusion must have far-reaching effects, as it will affect the considerably large number of statutes which were considered to be enforced at that time in the Union.

Such a decision must be made more authoritative by a large bench."

Counsel for the petitioner, Mr. D. S. Mehra, argued that the act which was extended to the erstwhile PEPSU State by the PEPSU General Provisions (Administration) Ordinance in July, 1949, expired after a period of six months of its promulgation.

The rulers of the covenanting States forming the erstwhile PEPSU State lost their sovereignty since August 20, 1948, when the State of PEPSU was born whereby the Raj Pramukh was empowered to promulgate ordinances for a period not exceeding six months.

They had no power or authority to amend or alter the Covenant to vest any further power of legislation in the Rajpramukh.

The supplementary Covenant signed by the covenanting rulers in April, 1949, was therefore not a valid instrument.—UPI.

A. R. BHATNAGAR DEAD

KANPUR, March 15.

Shri Anand Roop Bhatnagar, Deputy Development Commissioner (South) and son of Mr. K. P. Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, died today at Lucknow.

Mr. Bhatnagar was unconscious following a jeep accident on March 11.

Satyagrahis Jailed

BALURGHAT, March 15.

FOR violating the prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C., 20 satyagrahis, including two minors, were arrested yesterday.

Demonstrating against the decision of shifting the district headquarters from here, they entered the protected area in four batches and were immediately put under arrest.

Later they were produced before a magistrate who sentenced them to one month's imprisonment each.—UPI.

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. P. S. Deshmukh, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur, to exercise the power of the Labour Commissioner, Bombay, and to assist the letter.

Garcia Welcomes Dulles

United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles greeted by Philippines President Carlos Garcia on his arrival at Malacanan Palace in Manila to attend the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation conference. From left in the photo are U.S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen; Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Walter Robertson; President Garcia; Mr. Dulles and Admiral Felix Stump, U.S. Navy

RADHAKRISHNAN'S ITINERARY IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

THE State Department published yesterday the following programme for the informal visit which the Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, will make to Washington from March 17 to March 19.

The Vice-President, who is expected in the United States capital on Monday afternoon, arriving by plane from New York, will proceed directly to the Indian Embassy and will have no engagement that day.

On Tuesday he will call on Vice-President Richard Nixon at the Capital and will attend a luncheon given in his honour by Mr. Nixon.

Later that day, after informal meetings with members of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, Dr. Radhakrishnan will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

On the 19th, Vice-President Radhakrishnan will call on President Eisenhower at the White House and attend later a luncheon given by the President of the Howard University.

On Wednesday afternoon the Vice-President of India will meet Secretary of State Foster Dulles.

He will be entertained at dinner by the Ambassador of India in Washington Mr. G. L. Mehta.

Dr. Radhakrishnan and his party which includes the First Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, Mr. M. A. Vellodi and his private secretary will leave on Thursday morning by plane for a eighteen-day lecture tour of the United States. His itinerary will include New York City, Princeton (New Jersey), Haverford (Pennsylvania) Cambridge (Massacusett), Cleveland (Ohio) Chicago (Illinois), Salt Lake City (Utah), San Francisco and Los Angeles (California), and Nashville (Tennessee).

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

A lecture dedicated to "International Peace" will be delivered at Columbia University on March 20 by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India. This was announced today by Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of the University.

Dr. Radhakrishnan will deliver the University's "Gabriel Silver Lecture" sponsored by the School of International Affairs.

The Silver Lectures are the most important in the series sponsored by the University and the names of President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden and the Shah of Iran appear on the list of recent lecturers.—UPI-AFP.

Madras Won't Ban Betting On Horses

MADRAS, March 15.

The Madras Government are against continuing betting on horses in the State, but they are unable to abolish the betting about which many people in the State have become crazy.

Decision on the question of putting a stop to betting on horses should be taken at the all-India level. Betting can be abolished in Madras State only if racing is abolished in the adjoining States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, told the Assembly today that Government were not anxious to get any revenue by taxing betting on horses, but the mere abolition of betting in the State would not solve the problem, because people who had become very much gambling-minded would still go on betting in Mysore and Hyderabad. He said that the problem should be solved at the all-India level.

The Minister was replying to Opposition criticism of the continuance of the betting on horses even after enacting legislation to abolish betting in the State five years back.—UPI.

Multi-purpose Schools In States

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education has recommended the setting up of a Central Multi-Purpose School in each State which should provide several courses so that the various aspects of the Multi-Purpose School Scheme can be implemented and may serve the other institutions offering certain other diversified courses.

The recommendation was made at a meeting of the Council held here this morning with Mr. K. G Saiyidain, Educational Adviser, Government of India, in the chair.

Gold Concealed In Abdomen

CALCUTTA, March 15.

One hundred and twenty tolas of gold were seized yesterday by Indian customs officers at the Indo-Pakistani border railway station, Burnpur, about 70 miles from Calcutta from two Hindu passengers.

The Customs officers searched the two passengers travelling from East Pakistan and found the gold concealed in their lower abdomen.

Panchayats' Term Extended

HYDERABAD, March 15.

The Local Administration Minister, Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, stated in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly today that Government proposed to extend the term of office of members of panchayats from three to five years.

He said an integrated panchayat Bill will soon come before the House.

The Minister said that extension would apply to the present members also.—UPI.

ESI Scheme For Sholapur

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

The Employees State Insurance scheme will be extended to Sholapur, Aurangabad, and Saurashtra during the present year by the State Government, it is understood.

The benefit of the scheme which is now restricted only to insured employees would also include the families of the insured employees in the Bombay State.—UPI.

INDIAN CO-OP CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The third Indian Co-operative Congress, which the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, has kindly consented to inaugurate, will be held here on April 12, 13 and 14 under the auspices of the All India Co-operative Union.

The Congress will be presided over by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, president of the All-India Co-operative Union.

Sholapur Peasants Win Awards

NEW DELHI, March 15.

A Sholapur peasant, Mr. S. V. Khandve — adjudged the best Khillar breeder in the country—will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1,001 at the All-India Cattle and Poultry Show, being held here.

Mr. Khandve maintains a herd of 32 Khillar cattle in Sholapur, and has achieved good results in improving milk yields by selective breeding without impairing the draught efficiency of the herd.

Another cattle-breeder of Sholapur, Mr. Marathirao, will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 300 and trophies for owing the best Khillar animal—a five-year-old bull.—UPI.

Anti-Dowry Bill In West Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 15.

A Bill to prohibit the dowry system will be introduced in the West Bengal Assembly during the June session, announced the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy in the Assembly.—UPI.

Remember

ASTHMA IS CURABLE

These are the symptoms of Asthma:—

- **His nose itches, or he has cold in the throat.**
- **He sits up in bed or he runs to the window.**
- **He feels choked and pants for breath.**
- **His inspiration is short and quick.**
- **His expiration is hard and long.**
- **He sweats as he coughs.**
- **His lips are pale.**
- **His face tells a tale.**

TRY

NAVRATNA KALPA

A compound of nine precious stones Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Pearl, Emerald, Topaz, Agate, Cat's eye and Coral.

Invented by:

Kaviraj Pt DURGA DATT SHARMA Vaidya Vachaspati

Further particulars from:

Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy,

Jullundur City (INDIA).

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Bullion Brokers Suspend Business

BOMBAY, March 15.

The Bullion market was firm and nominally silver was quoted at Rs. 195 while gold was quoted at Rs. 111-14.

In view of limited supply the market is manipulated by Bull operators.

It is a known fact that there are no imports of silver except some arrivals from Tibet.

But the forward market commission believes the necessity of forward business in bullion which is purely of a speculative nature. There is no sense of forward business when there is no supply as there is nothing to be hedged.

This sort of speculation is mainly responsible for undue rise in the price of gold and silver.

It is time for the Reserve Bank to look into this kind of business which does no good to anybody resulting in artificial price structure.

Under such conditions brokers refused to do forward business today.

Later on the market fluctuated within a narrow range with limited business.

Indore Bullion

INDORE, March 15.

Silver open 194-14 high 195-8 low 194-11 close 195-8.

Cotton Jarilla: open 678 high 679 low 677 close 677-12.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 15.

The produce market was quiet today on increased selling influenced by lower upcountry advices.

Groundnuts May opened at Rs 160-12 against the last close at Rs. 161-6 and advanced at Rs. 161-2 on short covering. April delivery was quoted at Rs. 32.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 145-14 against the last close at Rs. 146-6 and rallied at Rs. 146-4.

Linseed was done at Rs. 30-5 and cottonseeds were quoted at Rs. 106-12.

GROUNDNUTS: Khandesh Ready Rs. 32-10, Bold Rs. 32, Madras Rs. 32-10, March Rs. 31-10, April-May Rs. 32-2.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 29-10, Kanpur Rs. 28-8, Gujarat Rs. 29-10.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 29-8.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs 27-8.

KARDI: Ready Rs. 18-4.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs. 17-10, March Rs. 17-10, April Rs. 17-13, Linseed Rs. 15-14.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 14-14, BSS Rs. 15-10.

GROUNDNUTS: May opening Rs. 160.87, highest Rs. 161.62, lowest Rs. 160.50, close Rs. 160.50.

CASTORSEEDS: May opening Rs. 145.75, highest Rs. 146.50, lowest Rs. 145.62, close Rs. 145.62.

CASTORSEEDS: May opening Rs. 107.25, highest Rs. 107.50, lowest Rs. 107, close Rs. 107.

LINSEEDS: May opening Rs. 30.19, highest Rs. 30.25, lowest Rs. 30.10, close Rs. 30.25.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, March 15.

CLOVES: Rs 507 Chaitra Rs 518 Casia Rs 237 Chaitra Rs 237 Mercury Rs. 1760, Camphor Rs. 7.00 nP.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 475, Alleppy Rs. 435, Copra Office Colombo Rs. 425, Ginger Rs. 36.

PEPPER: Ready Rs 77 Chaitra Rs Rs 541 to 546 Vaisakh Rs 548 to 553.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 15.

120 DULL CONE APRIL

Opening	925
Highest	925
Lowest	925
Close	925
40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE APRIL	
Opening	611
Highest	611
Lowest	606
Close	607
40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE JUNE	
Opening	620
Highest	620
Lowest	614
Close	615
Ready 120 Japan	5 14 0
Ready 150 Japan	5/12/0
Ready 120 Italy	5 12 0
Ready 150 Italy	5 10 6

Metal Markets

BOMBAY, March 15.

Copper	176.00
March Shipment	164.00
April	158.00
Zinc	51.50
March Shipment	51.00
April	51.50
Tin	129.00
March Shipment	130.00
April	129.00
Lead Ready	63.00

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, March 15.

Ready 45 x 11	NP	48
Jan-March	NP	46
April-June	NP	46
DW Bags 40 x 28	NP	94
DW Jan-March	NP	91½
April-June	NP	91
Hessian 40 x 8	NP	36
Hessian 40 x 10	NP	44
B Twill 40 x 25½	Rs.	114
Liverpool 12 lb.	Rs.	143
Twine	Rs	51

Hard Coke Supply

It has been decided that during the month of March holders of bye product hard coke permits issued by the State Coal Controller, Bombay, may draw 25 per cent of bye product hard coke against their permits in addition to 25 per cent already allowed thus making a total of 50 per cent bye product hard coke.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, March 15.

3 % Conversion	..	71.10
2½% 1961	..	94.70
2½% 1960	..	97.50
2½% 1962	..	94.85
2½ % 1976	..	83.10
3 % 1958	..	99.75
3 % 1958-61	..	99.05
3 % 1963-65	..	94.10
3½ % 1964	..	94.30
3 % 1966-68	..	91.95
3 % 1970-75	..	96.10
2½% 1962	..	87.90
3½ %1961	..	99.65
3 % 1964	..	97.65
3½% 1965	..	97.65
3½% 1967	..	94.65
3½% 1967	..	99.65
3½ % 1974	..	98.20
4 % 1960-70	..	100.60
4 % 1970	..	100.05
4½% 1963-68	..	100.25
CORPORATION BONDS		
4 % Bombay Port Trust LD		96.50
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1965	92.20
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1977	84.25
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1979	83.75
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1968	97.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1963	98.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	97.50
4 % Bom. Municipal	1967	97.25
4 % Bom. Municipal	1968	97.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	(LD)	96.50
4 % Bom. Transport	1964	98.00
4 % Bom. Transport	1966	98.00
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT LOANS		
3 % Bombay	1958	99.30
3 % Bombay	1960	96.85
3½ % Bombay	1962	98.10
4 % Bombay	1963	99.25
4 % Bombay	1964	99.15
4 % Bombay	1967	98.25
4 % Bombay	1970	98.00

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, March 15.

The forward cotton market was very thin on renewed buying.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 684 against the last close at Rs. 680-8 and quietened at Rs. 682-8. March delivery was quoted at Rs. 686.

The market believes that some relief will be given to the textile industry.

In the ready cotton market there was moderate business.

The market closed as under:

I.C.C. March opening Rs. 686-8; Highest Rs. 688; Lowest Rs. 686; Close Rs. 686.

I.C.C. May opening Rs. 683-8; Highest Rs. 684-4; Lowest Rs. 681-4; Close Rs. 683.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, March 14.

Declines in the cotton futures ranged to 70 cents per bale. Traders regarded the decline as largely technical, following the recent advances.

Later, futures lost ground as moderate increase in liquidation disclosed only limited demand. Losses extended to over one dollar per bale.

Futures recovered about 60 cents per bale on light trading. New York closed off six to 13 points. New Orleans closed off six to ten points.

NEW YORK			
May	35.69	35.51	35.61
July	35.91	35.75	35.87
October	34.22	36.00	36.16
December	36.21	36.06	36.18
March	36.40	36.24	36.36
May	36.33	36.17	36.28
July	35.72	35.57	35.72
Spot	35.59		
NEW ORLEANS			
May	35.61	35.48	35.58
July	35.93	35.85	35.86
October	36.23	36.09	36.17
December	36.22	36.10	36.17
March	36.41	36.25	36.35
May	36.33	36.22	36.30
July	35.74	35.68	35.72
Spot	34.50		

—UPI-AFP.

American Markets

NEW YORK, March 14.

ZINC: March 8.68 May high 8.75 low 8.75 close 8.75 July 8.80 Sept 8.85 Oct 8.86 Dec 8.91 Jan 8.93 sales one lot.

TIN: March 94.50 May 94.25 July 94 Sept 93.75.

COPPER: March 22.69 May high 22.75 low 22.71 close 22.75 July 22.89 Sept 23.04 Oct 23.10 Dec 23.21 Jan 23.23 sales 84 lots.

LEAD: March 11.45 May 11.49 July 11.53 Sept 11.58 Oct 11.59 Dec 11.65 Jan 11.66.

SUGAR: May 3.43 July 3.43 Sept 3.44-3.45 Oct 3.44 March 3.42 May 3.40 sales 265 lots.

BURLAP: May 9.85 Aug Nov 9.80 Feb 9.70 sales four lots.

WOOL: March 153.6 May 153 July 153.2 Oct 156 Dec 155.8 March 155.5 May 155 July 154 grease wool March 123.5 May 123.5 July 123.2 Oct 122.8 March 121.5 May 120.5 July 120.

CHICAGO WHEAT: March 224-3/4 May 221-1/4 July 192-1/8 Sept 195-1/8 Dec 200-3/8.

Singapore Markets

SINGAPORE, March 15.

Tin 369 Peppers white 107 Black fob 65 Black 64 Coprah fob 33-1/2 Coconut oil 61-1/2 Mixed coprah cif Bombay 964 Coconut oil cif Bombay 1439.

Castor May open 140.50 nigh 141.12 low 140.50 close 140.50.

Ready rates Castor ready 60 Gnut ready 55 Castor oil ready 12.50 G nut oil ready 14.50.

Hyderabad Markets

HYDERABAD, March 15.

Silver open 195-2 high 195-4 low 194-12 close 194-12.

Gold open 112 high 112-2 low 112 close 112-2.

Marked Fall In Kohinoor's Profit

IN line with several textile units in the city the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, has shown a substantial fall in profits for the year ended December 31 last. After providing Rs. 6,13,420 for depreciation against Rs. 11,21,163 in the previous year and Rs. 9,50,000 for taxation against Rs. 20,50,000 the net profit for the year is shown at Rs. 6,64,989 against Rs. 20,78,822 in the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 5,25,000 has been transferred from the general reserve and another of Rs. 5 lakhs from the dividend equalisation reserve.

Total dividend is maintained at Rs. 18 per share without deduction of income tax including the final dividend of Rs. 12 and absorbs in all Rs. 18 lakhs. Carry forward is Rs. 52,791 against Rs. 1,62,802 brought in.

The directors state that during 1957 the cloth and yarn markets had been very dull and this is reflected in the lower prices realised for the company's products as well in the higher stocks of finished cloth and yarn carried at the close of the year.

Excise duty again proved to be a heavy drain on the company's resources, claiming as much as Rs. 38 lakhs during the year.

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, March 15.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today on account of the fortnightly settlement.

In private the undertone was steady and Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 176.25, Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 20.32, Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 52.60 and Centuries at Rs. 404.

Better Lighting Facilities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A proposal to improve the lighting along Globe Mill Passage between Delisle Road and Drainage Channel was recently sanctioned by the B. E. S. & T. Committee at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,100.

At present this stretch of road is lighted by gas lamps.

Now, in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Municipal Commissioner, it is proposed to replace these lamps by 18-125 Watt High Pressure Mercury Vapour fluorescent lamps.

This improvement will give better standard of illumination and will be of considerable help to motorists and pedestrians.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, March 15.

Coiryarn beypore Rs 150-160 quilandy Rs 160-170 fibre garbled Rs 165 ungarbled Rs 145.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 190 unhusked Rs 196 dry Rs 200 coconutoil Rs 700 copra office Rs 445 dilpasund Rs 460 Madrasnottam Rs 490.

Pepper wynaad Rs 600 country no stock dryginger Rs 230 coffee robusta Rs 185.

Timber pali Rs 60-70 junglewood Rs 50-55 vellapine Rs 60-65 benteak Rs 50-60 teak Rs 120-130 mango Rs 3.50-3.75 teak Rs 20-27.50 rosewood Rs 20-25.

Gaza Strip To Become D. P. State

CAIRO, March 15.

The Gaza strip may become an autonomous state for Palestinian refugees as the result of its new status which comes into force today, it was indicated here on Friday.

The Egyptian-controlled Gaza strip extends along the Mediterranean coast and the Israel frontier.

The new status will give a semi-autonomy to the zone and for the Arab refugees who form its inhabitants.

Observers here regard the status as being designed to accommodate refugee Arabs from Palestinian Jordan as well as from Israel.—UPI-AFP.

U. S. Assures U.K. On Bomb Accidents

LONDON, March 15.

The United States Ambassador in London, Mr. Whitney, is reported to have told the British Government that the accidental dropping of a hydrogen bomb a few days ago was such a freak that the chances of it happening again, under new instructions are virtually impossible.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, although under increased Labour pressure, will probably emphasise this point in the House of Commons next Tuesday, when he is due to make a statement on the incident.

Parliamentary sources here suggest that the accident will not cause any change in the Government's policy of permitting flights with atom or hydrogen bombs over Britain, although it is understood that, pending the result of the United States inquiry into the incident, no nuclear weapons will be carried over British territory for the time being.

When the investigation is concluded, the question will be examined again in London to discover whether anything further can be done to ensure maximum safety.

From Wasnington it is announced that the special Air Force group to make the inquiry will be led by three Generals, who each head an Air Force command.—NAFEN.

FREE-FOR-ALL IN ITALY'S PARLIAMENT

ROME, March 15.

A brawl broke out in the Italian Parliament yesterday between Leftist and Rightist Deputies over a Bill aimed at legally recognising the Italian Resistance movement of World War II.

Giovani Angioy, member of the Neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement was bruised in the fight and another, Domenico Leccisi, was expelled from the Chamber of Deputies by the Speaker.

The Bill aimed at recognising the "freedom volunteers"—(resistants)—crops" was approved in the Senate by all groups except the Neo-Fascists.

The clash came after the Premier told the House the resistance movement had fought for Italy against the Germans and not in the civil war.

Cries of "Desceration!" and "Shame!" were heard from the right.

Communists and Left-wing Socialists rushed to do battle and a free-for-all ensued despite intervention of ushers.

When order was restored, the Neo-Fascists walked out and other Deputies paid tributes to the Speaker.—UPI-AFP.

'Vital U.S. Stake' In India's Plan

NEWARK, New Jersey, March 15.

ALTHOUGH India and America may differ on foreign policy Americans have a "vital stake" in the success of India's development programme, the top State Department economic aide said here last night.

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, cited the recent U.S. loan agreements with India in a speech before the League of Women Voters here.

He said. "Although India does not always see eye to eye with us on matters of foreign policy and is listed among the neutral nations, we Americans have a vital stake in the success of her development plans.

"This is because India at home is staunchly wedded to the principles of freedom and democracy and is out to prove that a free and democratic Asian Government can give its people more than a Communist regime.

The competition between India and Red China in the race to improve living standards is direct and clear cut. If democracy should lose this contest and India should be pushed toward Communism, the result would be disastrous for the free world."

Mr. Dillon declared that "in our recent agreement, the Export-Import Bank and the development loan funds joined hands."

He recalled that the Export-Import Bank granted a 15-year credit of dol. 150 million for the purchase by India of goods manufactured in the United States, and that the development loan fund made available a dol. 75 million loan repayable in rupees.

In his discussion of U.S. foreign economic policy, Mr. Dillon expressed confidence that Congress will renew the reciprocal trade programme, thus "enabling the United States to continue to lead the world in the effort to break down barriers to trade."

He predicted that "economic statesmanship" will prevail during Congressional consideration of the proposed extension of the reciprocal trade act.—USIS.

Federal Council For UAR-Yemen

DAMASCUS, March 15.

A twelve-member Council of the United Arab Republic-Yemen Federation was officially set up yesterday under a Federal Law signed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Imam Ahmed.

Six members of the Council will represent the UAR and the six others Yemen.

Their term of office will be three years, renewable at the end of that period.

Another Federal Law promulgated yesterday specified that Yemen would furnish three per cent of the Federation's budget receipts, while the UAR would supply the remainder.

POLLS WILL GIVE KRUSCHEV MORE KEY MEN

MOSCOW, March 15.

SUNDAY'S elections for the Supreme Soviet are expected to provide Soviet Communist Party First Secretary Nikita Kruschev with new men in key positions.

More than half the candidates for election are "new men"—from the State farms or technicians and scientists—and the names of such purged former leaders as Vyacheslav Molotov, Dimitri Shepilov and Marshal Georgi Zhukov are conspicuously absent from the official election lists.

All the top Kremlin leaders have praised Kruschev during the whole campaign for "seeing correctly" in his economic reforms.

For the first time three official American observers will watch the Soviet elections.

Official forecasts predict 135 million voters will turn out Sunday—10 million more than in 1954.

Voting booths have been set up in trains and boats and special boxes will be brought to the bedsides of the sick in an effort to get every eligible Russian over 18 to cast his ballot.—UPI.

Russia Ready For Parleys On Rockets, Germany

MOSCOW, March 15.

SOVIET Communist Party First Secretary Kruschev said yesterday that after the "most urgent" problems were settled the USSR was prepared to discuss with the United States "such problems as the prohibition of the use of long range rockets and a peace treaty with Germany."

Addressing a meeting in Luzhniki Stadium at the Wind-up of the election campaign, he thanked residents of Moscow's Kalinin district for choosing him as their Supreme Soviet candidate for the second time.

He said the decision to reorganise the machine tractor stations and to sell their tractors to collective farms was "revolutionary."

He had recommended the move and it was approved recently by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Soviet Communist Party chief said that in the USSR Socialism had created "a terrian favourable to scientific research.'

But he warned his compatriots against vanity over successes such as launching the Sputniks or the construction of an atomic propelled ice-breaker.

"Nevertheless," we shall do everything we can to find the surest path in our progress towards Communism."

HOUSING PROBLEM

Mr. Kruschev drew warm applause when he spoke of the urban housing problem and deplored the bad distribution of newly constructed apartments in Moscow.

He said the flow of rural populations to the big cities must be stopped.

Urging farm mechanisation, he declared that "we have Sputniks flying in the sky but we don't have enough machines to replace picks and shovels.—UPI-AFP.

AtomicCheck In US Port

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.

The Coast Guard checked all pleasure craft and fishing boats entering the harbour here yesterday to detect possible atomic radiation.

The Coast Guard commander gave no explanation for the measure which was not applied to larger ships.

When pressed by reporters he said cryptically: "We are looking for anything that might be harmful to the safety of the port —either things or persons."—UPI-AFP.

BRITISH ATOM PLAN REVISED

LONDON, March 15.

The British Atomic Energy Authority has disclosed that a reorganisation of the British atomic plant construction programme is under way.

The reorganisation is due to the increasing efficiency of atomic power plants.

According to the Authority's initial programme, about 19 plants, with a capacity of 6,000 megawatts, are to be built in the period to 1965.

This target was carried over to 1966 as a result of the Government's anti-inflation policy.

It is now understood that the number of plants required to meet the plan may still be reduced.—UPI-AFP.

The police have presented a preliminary challan of 71 persons arrested in connection with Hazratbal rioting on February 21, near Srinagar.

BRITISH M. P. CHALLENGES TITO'S ENVOY TO DEBATE

LONDON, March 15.

A British Socialist Member of Parliament, Mr. Padley, has challenged the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr. Vejvoda, to a public debate on why two Yugoslav Socialists should still be imprisoned.

Mr. Bevan, it is suggested, should be the chairman.

The debate is not likely to take place. A Yugoslav Embassy spokesman said acceptance of the challenge was "out of the question."

The challenge to a debate is one more step which European Socialists are taking in a campaign to secure the release of the two captives—70-year-old Mr. B. Kreekic and 73-year-old Dr. A. Pavlovic, sentenced last month to long terms of imprisonment for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Tito regime.

ENTRY REFUSED

A delegation from the Socialist International, which sought to visit Yugoslavia to plead with Tito on behalf of the pair, was refused admission to the country.

Mr. Padley, who is a union representative on the Labour Party Executive, said he was prepared to meet the Yugoslav Ambassador or any legal representatives of his government or any official nominee of any nationality before an audience representative of the British Trade Union and Labour movements. The world press should be invited.

"In this way," wrote Mr. Padley to the Ambassador, "your government will have full opportunity to justify the trial and the sentence imposed on these internationaly-known Socialists."

Of the Yugoslav contention that the trial and imprisonment of the men with international reputations was the concern of the Yugoslav Government alone. Mr. Padley said: "This view has long been abandoned by civilised humanity. Even during the Hungarian revolution, the Russian Embassy received a protest deputation from a British union."—UPI.

Labour Jubilant Over Victory In By-Election

LONDON, March 15.

Labour Party headquarters in London, already optimistic of sweeping into power at the next general elections, were jubilant over the result of yet a further by-election won by their candidate from the Conservatives.

The by-election, in a Glasgow Division, was caused by the death of ex-Tory Cabinet Minister Walter Elliot, who, with the exception of a five-year break, had held the seat since 1924.

His widow, who tried to succeed him in the constituency and was regarded as a "strong" candidate, was defeated in a four-corner contest by a majority of 1,360 in contrast to the Tory lead of 2,888 at the general election nearly three years ago.

Reason for Labour's delight was that the result showed that the Socialist share of the poll has risen by 3.38 per cent after having fallen appreciably at other recent by-elections.—NAFEN.

BANGALORE, March 15.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Mandayam Banking Company Ltd., Mysore, informing the Bank that a licence to carry on Banking business in India cannot be granted to it.—UPI.

PAK ACTION ON U. K. FIRMS CRITICISED

LONDON, March 15.

PAKISTAN'S attitude in blacklisting four London jute merchants is criticised as "dictatorial and political" by the weekly "Economist."

It notes that the London Jute Association has "come to heel by meeting the first of the Pakistan Government's condition for reinstating the four firms, and goes on to remark, "The dispute is basically political—an attempt to make the London houses set up organisations in Pakistan.

"Most of them have long had branches or subsidiaries in Calcutta, but only some of them moved those offices into Pakistan after partition.

"Those who did so are unaffected by the new moves. Those without offices in Pakistan are deeply concerned. Whether the cutting out of Calcutta, the traditional jute centre in the East, will prove practicable is questioned by at least one important London house. Pakistan's dictatorial and political attitude is regrettable.

The London Jute Association's decision this week to deal in Pakistan raw jute only directly with firms in Pakistan and not via India met the first Pakistan Government condition for removing the ban on the four affected merchants.

The Association awaits clarification before reaching decision on the second Pakistan condition that London firms define and declare whether they are principals or shippers on behalf of someone else.—NAFEN.

French Minister For Algeria

PARIS, March 15.

French Defence Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced today that he would leave shortly for Algeria to study means of stepping up the mobility and striking power of French forces there.—UPI-AFP.

E. Pakistan's Rs. 5 Tax On Cycles

DACCA, March 15.

THE budget estimates of East Pakistan for 1958-59, presented in the Provincial Assembly by the Finance Minister, Mr. Monoranjan Dhar, showed a deficit of Rs. 402 lakhs on the revenue account.

The revenue receipts for the year have been estimated at Rs. 37.12 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 41.15 crores.

The Finance Minister proposed certain new taxes to cover the deficit.

Taxation proposals include:

Introduction of fish traders' licence fees;

Betterment fee to be realised at the rate of 50 per cent;

Tax on beneficiaries of embankment project;

Levy of fees for drug licences;

Realisation of tolls on roads and bridges on the lines of tolls realised on canals;

TAX OF RS. 5 A YEAR ON BICYCLES AND LEVY OF BOAT TAX AND REGISTRATION FEE.

Capital expenditure is Rs. 41 crores.—UPI.

U.K. 'Neutral' In Indonesia War

LONDON, March 15.

The Foreign Office spokesman said here Britain did not plan to recognise the right of belligerency of the Indonesian rebels.

American Secretary of State Dulles had said at a Press conference in Manila that State Department legal experts were studying the question.

The Foreign Office said Britain did not recognise the belligerent status of either of the two parties in the conflict.—UPI-AFP.

Britain Disputes Soviet Version

LONDON, March 15.

THE British Foreign Office said last night that statements issued by the Soviet Foreign Ministry earlier yesterday "distorted" recent private negotiations by the Western Powers in New York.

The Soviet Union charged that the Western Powers in seeking to bring disarmament questions before the United Nations Security Council were "manoeuvring" to use the authority of the Council as a "cover" for their own policy.

The British Foreign Office statement denied the Soviet charges.

It declared that the aim of the Western move in New York was to obtain the agreement of the Security Council to continue disarmament talks by other means, including an eventual summit conference and that this question was still before the U.N.

LLOYD ON SUMMIT

The Foreign Office said the Western Powers intended to take account of the Soviet attitude on this question to steer disarmament negotiations out of their present deadlock.

Calcutta: Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, said here that, if held in a proper atmosphere, with a set agenda on all outstanding problems, the proposed summit conference might yield good results.

Mr. Lloyd told reporters that the question of India's and some other countries' participation in the summit conference as proposed by the USSR, was a matter which required consideration.

The British Foreign Secretary, who was returning home from Manila after attending the SEATO Council meeting, told reporters at the Dum Dum airport that the Manila meeting of the SEATO was "very successful."—UPI.

Britain To Work On Nuclear EngineForShips

LONDON, March 15.

Within the next six months, Britain's Atomic Energy Authority will be building a "wonder" atomic reactor.

This will be the prototype of models suitable for installing in merchant ships—or in the remote areas of undeveloped countries to provide almost unlimited supplies of cheap power.

About eight million pounds are believed to have been allocated to the project, which may take around two years to complete.

The aim is to provide that nuclear power in ships can be economical and safe, and also to open up a world market for small-scale atomic power stations, invaluable to countries with big development projects.—NAFEN.

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N. M. CHOKSHI
General Manager.
THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Jaipur To Stay As Capital, Board Suggests

JAIPUR, March 15.

The Rajasthan capital inquiry committee appointed by the Union Government to go into the question of deciding the capital for Rajasthan has suggested that Jaipur should remain the capital.

The committee, of which Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao, was the chairman, said that the principal seat of the high court should continue to be at Jodhpur, the existing bench at Jaipur should be abolished and there should be no benches of the high court.

The public service commission, board of secondary education and the board of revenue may be shifted to Ajmer, it said.

The report was placed on the table of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly today.—UPI.

Morarji's Advice To Silk Industry

BANGALORE, March 15.

The Union Finance Minister-designate, Mr. Morarji Desai called upon the silk industry to organise itself on co-operative lines if it were to become self-supporting and self-respecting.

Mr. Morarji Desai, who was this evening inaugurating the sixth Mysore sericultural conference, stated that it was their ideal to organise all sections of life on co-operative basis.

If they were to make the ideal of democracy successful and make all people happy, they should be imbued with co-operative spirit.

Pointing out that sericulture was a very important industry for us and especially for the State of Mysore, Mr. Desai urged that it was necessary that steps should be continuously taken to reduce cost and improve quality of silk.—UPI.

SAUDI TRADE TEAM IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday

A 17-member trade delegation from Saudi Arabia led by Mr. Mohamed Ali Reza, Minister of Commerce, is on a one-week visit to the city.

The delegation today visited the Cottage Industries Department, Handloom House, Khadi Emporium and the Taraporevala Aquarium.

The delegates, who are especially interested in the study of glass works, carpet weaving, electrical equipment, rice milling, handlooms and cycle manufacture, will visit a number of industrial concerns in the city and will have discussions with industrialists.—UPI.

No Expansion

DEFENCE BUDGET RISE DUE TO CIRCUMSTANCES

NEW DELHI, March 15.

AUTHORITATIVE sources told U.P.I. today that although the defence budget had increased compared to five years ago, there was no expansion of the armed forces nor "war-fever" in the administration.

The increased defence expenditure is attributable to the requirements of the country and also the circumstances in which India finds herself.

And unless there is a change in the world situation and some difference in the whole of the continent, any reduction of the military expenditure or contraction of the armed forces is hardly possible.

The same sources further pointed out that the defence budget this year constituted only 12 per cent of the country's total expenditure, or 18.9 per cent of the total Central Government's expenditure as against 19.6 per cent last year, or 36.17 per cent of the total revenue as against 36.70 per cent last year.

PAK SPENDING

The Pakistan Government on the other hand is spending about 75 per cent of all Government receipts on the armed forces, in spite of all the American defence aid she receives.

It would have been a different picture if she were receiving economic aid and spending what she likes herself on her armed forces.

The Indian armed forces have not procured even a single store without payment.

A part of the rise is said to be due to increased cost of administration as also of stores and equipments. In 1958-59 India will be spending about Rs. 92 crores abroad for purchase of stores and equipments, and the bulk of it would be on the Air Force. And yet the Indian Air Force is smaller than the Pakistan Air Force, which is believed to have 14 squadrons.

INDIA HAS NO DESIGN ON ANY COUNTRY AND SHE IS NOT ACQUIRING ANY EQUIPMENT FOR FOREIGN ADVENTURE.

The requirement of India's defence is three-fold: Firstly, to defend her frontiers, secondly, to go to the aid of the civil administration not only for tackling riots, but also for humanitarian work, and, thirdly, to participate in international undertakings that the country might be called upon to take.

India has no fear of a design from Ceylon or Burma. Nor is there any reason to think that there will be trouble from China.

FEAR FROM PAK

The only country with which India has no good relations is Pakistan. If Pakistan were alone, there was nothing to fear from her, but behind her stand other countries, big and small.

In Pakistan there is also no restraining factor, and they might use whatever they have got and will get in future. In a democratic set-up war becomes difficult.

The popular impression that the increased defence expenditure is due to Kashmir was also stated to be wrong. Kashmir is a part of the Western Command, and the stationing of the army there is of routine nature. Even if the army were removed from Kashmir, the expenditure would not go down.

An analysis of the last five years' budget shows that the defence expenditure in 1958-59 has come down to 36.17 per cent of the total Central Government's revenue as against 36.70 per cent in 1957-58, 32 per cent in 1955-56, 40 per cent in 1954-55, and 44 per cent in 1953-54.

In other words, the defence budget in 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 196 crores, in 1954-55 to Rs. 195 crores, in 1955-56 to Rs. 190 crores, in 1956-57 to Rs. 212 crores, in 1957-58 to Rs. 291 crores, and in 1958-59 to Rs. 305 crores.

This rise of about 56 per cent is stated to be due to increased cost of administration, higher cost of stores, and to keep the armed forces efficient in the changing conditions.

The expenditure on stores in 1958-59 is estimated to be Rs. 148 crores, of which the foreign exchange component is about Rs. 92 crores as compared to Rs. 143 crores and foreign exchange component of Rs. 98 crores in the previous year.—UPI.

CEYLON FOOD MINISTER *NOW THREATENS* SHOWDOWN IN CABINET

COLOMBO, March 15.

FOOD and Agriculture Minister Philip Gunawardene's threat of a showdown in the Cabinet which reversed his order on the guaranteed price scheme on March 6 may not materialise at all, according to political commentators here, who claim that this threat is all of a piece with the extraordinary conduct of Cabinet Ministers in Ceylon.

In a country which follows the principle of joint Cabinet responsibility, Ministers are usually free to air their differences in the Cabinet room, and a majority vote settles the issue.

Any Minister, who feels strongly against such a decision, "promptly takes himself off by resigning."

FREE TO TALK

In Ceylon, however, the extraordinary thing about the controversy over the guaranteed price scheme, according to the 'Times of Ceylon,' is that Ministers felt free to air their differences in public first—"The Ministers concerned seldom failing to abuse each other in broad daylight" in the process.

The debate was then adjourned to the secrecy of the Cabinet room.

Came the third stage, when "the respective protagonists marshalled their storm troops"—the farmers on the one hand and the "harbour-worker thugs" on the other, who assembled outside the Senate building.

Heads were broken. And then the controversy was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned—except, of course, to the satisfaction of the defeated party.

CODE OF CONDUCT

That the Cabinet itself is seized of the "unseemly" behaviour of some of its members is evident from the fact that the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna Coalition of "Sword" Bandaranaike has adopted a "code of conduct," affirming joint responsibility of the Cabinet and "pledging the Ministers not to criticise one another or to air their differences" either in public or in the House of Representatives.

It was Food Minister Gunawardene's order, gazetted on February 21, which sparked off the controversy.

According to this order, farmers were to be paid Rs. 12 per maund —Rs. 10 in cash and Rs. 2 in the form of fertilisers, etc.

FARMERS' DEMAND

The farmers, and their supporters both inside and outside the Cabinet, protested.

The former wanted to go to Colombo to "get their own government to give them their rights."

They asked for a special train or a special bus for the purpose. Their request was turned down.

Result: Each of them managed to raise about Rs. 15 for the trip.

Now they are demanding that this amount be paid back to them by the Government, or else.

And they are being encouraged in their demand by no less a person than the Health Minister herself, who supports them in their claim that since they went to Colombo to "get their own government to give them their rights," the amount they have spent for the purpose must be made good by the Government.

FOOD MINISTER

Mr. Gunawardene is very bitter about the whole thing.

Unlike the 'Ceylon Observer, which claims that the victory of the farmers is a victory of "normal democratic processes" against "the totalitarian tactics of enforcing a social change by bureaucratic Marxists," the Food Minister insists that the reversal of his order has been brought about by the ganging up of "black marketeers, unscrupulous traders and other vested interests."

This is what he claimed in the House of Representatives last week.

Two days later, speaking at a public meeting in the Mirigama constituency about 20 miles from Colombo, he added: "There is dissension in the Cabinet, grave dissension—I decided to change the guaranteed price scheme—the Cabinet agreed to it—no decisions are ever taken by a single Minister without the agreement of others."

CLASH IN CABINET

In the circumstances, he declared, the reversal had been brought about by black marketeers and vested interests.

There was bound to be a clash in the Cabinet—"between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction."

The clash, however, obviously enough, can have no meaning unless it results in the resignation of some Ministers.

AND SINCE NO MINISTER IS WILLING TO DO THAT AT PRESENT, IT IS NOT QUITE CLEAR WHAT MR. GUNAWARDENE MEANS WHEN HE THREATENS "A SHOWDOWN" IN THE CABINET.

But the guaranteed price scheme is not the only issue on which the Cabinet has become divided.

Commerce Minister R. G. Senanayake wants Stateless Indians to be excluded from the benefits of the National Provident Fund scheme, while Prime Minister "Sword" Bandaranaike insists that if it is found necessary to continue Stateless persons in employment, it is only fair to extend to them also the benefits of the NPF. "You can't eat the cake and keep it too," he declared.

INDIANS ISSUE

"Sword" also pointed out in the House of Representatives that barring Indians from the NPF scheme would impair Indo-Ceylon relations: The goodwill and understanding that had developed in the relations of the two countries in recent months would be destroyed and any possibility of settlement "would have to be written off."

This sane Council, however, has been ill-received, not only by the Opposition, but also by a number of members of the Cabinet.

About one-eighth (90,475) of the citizenship applications filed by people of Indian origin in Ceylon were successful upto the end of last year, according to official figures made available here.

Applications made on behalf of 648,672 were rejected during the same period.—UPI.

India-Tunisia Ties At Embassy Level

NEW DELHI, March 15

To strengthen the friendly relations existing between them, the Governments of India and Tunisia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level, it is stated here today.

India's charge d'affaires in Morocco will concurrently be charge d'affaires of the embassy of India, Tunis, with residence in Rabat.—UPI.

Chou En-lai's Invitation To Nehru

Chronicle Correspondent, Srikrishna

NEW DELHI, March 15.

FURTHER confirmation as available on the Prime Minister's visit to Tibet in June.

According to lobby reports, Mr. Chou-En-lai has requested Mr. Nehru to visit Peking after his visit to Tibet in view of his visit to South America, Argentine and Brazil, the Prime Minister is not likely to visit China this summer.

Marathwada Varsity Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Aurangabad to be known as the Marathwada University has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of March 14.

In April last, the State Government appointed a committee to report on the question of establishing a separate University for Marathwada.

The committee, in its report, has recommended establishment of a separate University for Marathwada.

Accordingly, the present Bill provides for establishment of a teaching and affiliating University at Aurangabad to be known as the Marathwada University.

The provisions in the Bill follow the model of the Poona University Act, 1948.

50 Fulbright Grants

BOMBAY, Saturday

The U.S. Educational Foundation in India has announced a competition for the award of 50 Fulbright travel grants (round-trip) to Indian scholars who have secured admission to institutions of higher learning in the United States for the next academic year.

Applicants must produce guarantee of adequate financial support, estimated at Rs. 10,000 for each academic year of study.

Preference will be given to those who possess a post-graduate degree or diploma; are between 24 and 35 years of age; and have a minimum of two years of experience in their field of specialisation.

Full details and application forms for this competition can be had from the U.S. Information Service, "The International," 16 Queens Road Estate, Bombay. Last date for return of completed applications is April 15.—USIS.

Coal Shortage Hits E. Pak Boat Services

DACCA, March 15.

The Joint Steamer Companies have suspended the Padma intermediate service and the Barisal-Patuakhali-Khepupara service due to a serious coal shortage.

The Industrial Tribunal of East Pakistan refused permission to the Joint Steamer Companies to dismiss 230 workers of their head office at Dacca.

The Companies had filed an application before the Tribunal under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act seeking permission to dismiss 230 workers of their head office on the ground that the resorted to an illegal strike on November 11.

The Tribunal held that there was no specific evidence that all these employees were seen in a crowd and were actually participating in the strike.

Even if some of the employees were seen among the crowd, it could not be said that they were active in the strike.—UPI.

Working Journalists Confer

JAIPUR, March 15.

A suggestion for the formation of a press council comprising some public men on the lines suggested by the Press Commission was made by Mr. J. P. Chaturvedi, while delivering the presidential address at the sixth annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists here today.

To make the proposed council work, Mr. Chaturvedi said, co-operation from individual newspapers was necessary and in the event of "any legal difficulty we can demand that Parliament should grant it necessary immunity to proceed with its works."—UPI.

NEW ZEALAND'S VIEW

SEATO Will Keep Out Of Kashmir

HONG KONG, March 15.

NEW ZEALAND Prime Minister Walter Nash, who arrived here from Manila yesterday after attending the SEATO Council meeting, said: "SEATO will have nothing whatever to do with the Kashmir dispute."

Mr. Nash was replying to reporters at the airport who asked whether he thought SEATO would go to Pakistan's aid should the Kashmir dispute develop into a military affair.

Mr. M. S. A. Baig, Secretary of the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who also arrived here from Manila with Pakistan's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Qizl Bash, said SEATO's future objectives would be the building up of the security and economy of South-East Asia.—UPI-AFP.

Farmers Confer

Continued From Page 1

increasing at a still more rapid pace than ours. And if there is no check, it is likely to become double after 25 years which will be equal to the population of entire Asia."

There was no hope for Asian countries to progress if they could not check the growth of their populations. However hard they might work, they would continue to remain poor and backward so long as their population was not controlled.

Mr. Nehru said that apart from the Ministry of Health which was giving serious attention to the population growth, the Union Food Ministry should also give its full thought to this matter. Because, if the population continued to grow, there would neither be sufficient food in the country nor would they be able to plan in other important directions.

"We must produce children in a planned way keeping a considerable gap between the birth of one child and the next. If we are able to control the population, a major hurdle in our way will be overcome."

Last year, Mr. Nehru said, despite damages to crops caused by floods, drought, and other natural calamities they were able to produce sufficient food. But at the same time they produced more children.

The result was that the internal production was not enough for their needs. So the production of food was inextricably linked with the planned growth of population.

THANKS FOR AID

Mr. Nehru expressed gratitude to those countries which had given India economic aid. But for their timely assistance, the country's difficulties on the food front would have been greater.

"We are now in the second year of our Second Five-Year Plan. In the next three years if we do not come to control the food situation it will be difficult to embark upon the Third Plan. Such a plan will have no life with the food problem hanging over our heads.

"We have to increase production in such a way that even if we had crop failure sometime, we should have sufficient reserves to meet our requirements. When we are on firm grounds so far as food is concerned, then we can expand and diversify our activities in various other directions.

MORE STEEL

"We also need more steel for building our heavy industry. At present we produce 13 to 14 lakh tons which is not adequate for our needs. We have to import more steel which means an additional burden.

"We hope when the three steel plants start production after three to four years, we will not only have enough steel for our own needs but will be in a position to export the surplus."

Mr Nehru said that for the next few years they had to tighten their belts. Colossal sums of money were being spent on various projects. Their results could not be immediate. They would start yielding income only after some years. During this period, some sacrifices were called for. All the money now being spent would be recovered when these projects reached fruition.

Whatever the present difficulties, Mr. Nehru said, raising his voice, there was no question of their going back on their plans. These plans must be fulfilled whatever sacrifices they might involve. Once this was done, the future of the country would be ensured.

"We must remember that when a country tries to take strides in the economic field, its burdens always go on increasing. We should not get frightened or lose courage because of these burdens. They are a sign of our growth."

SMALL CANALS, PONDS

Stressing the need of providing greater irrigation facilities, Mr. Nehru said that one thing which disappointed his greatly was that while crores of rupees had been spent during the past few years on the construction of big canals, one-third of that water remained unutilised. This was because small canals had not been dug out of the bigger ones. Farmers were not in a position to make use of that water because of lack of small canals.

"This is something very absurd. If this water is used properly etiher through tube wells or small canals, 40 lakh acres of land can be irrigated. For this I blame entirely the Government. Proper utilisation of this water can help in solving the food problem."

Another irritating aspect of this was that thousands of ponds which were a good source of water supply to rural areas at one time in various States had practically fallen into disuse. These ponds, some of them fairly old, were not beyond repair. If they were repaired and put to use, this could also help a lot in the drive towards increased production.

Mr. Nehru also referred to the working of the community blocks in community development areas and said while they were run by the Government at present he wanted public participation in the development of these blocks to increase.

FOOD PRICES, SALARIES

Each community block must have some fixed target to production and that work should be divided among the people in that block, each village home being entrusted with the production of certain quantity of foodgrains. If each village house took responsibility, production could be augmented.

Mr Nehru referred to the prices of foodgrains and said he agreed that the farmers must get a reasonable price for their produce. While the farmer was right in demanding a good price, the urban population had also a legitimate complaint if it had to pay a high price for its food. So a via-media had to be found in this matter.

"If today prices of wheat go up its effect will be terrific on other commodities. Majority of the people in this country being poor spend their main income in buying food. If the food price increases that means eother they should have more money or face half or complete starvation. So there is demand for raise in salaries.

"If the Government has to increase salaries of its Union employees even by Rs 5 only, that means Rs 10 crore more monthly. Where is this money to come from?

"This means the Government will have to impose additional taxation which are not palatable to the people. So it should be remembered that the impact of the increase in food prices is very great."

FOOD, FARM SHOW

Earlier, welcoming the Prime Minister the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said that his Ministry proposed to hold an International Food and Agricultural Exhibition in India in January 1960.

This exhibition would be the first of its kind. It would help India in establishing a nucleus of a permanent exhibition in the country.—UPI.

Menon's Advice To Young Farmers

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister, inaugurating the third National Convention of Young Farmers in Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi this morning advised young men to develop a sense of belonging to India which alone he said, would bring about unity of the people.

He said that the tremendous progress made by the country during the past ten years had been largely brought about by the unity of the people.

Internal stability was born of contentment and this came from adequate supply of food, he said. All efforts should, therefore, be directed towards the development of agriculture which provided the solution to many of the problems facing the country, whether economic or otherwise.

GREATEST ASSET

Mr. Menon said that there would be about 600 million people living in this country at the end of the century.

He said he was not scared of this increase. On the country he considered that the greatest asset of India was its population. It was the people and their capacity to organise and work that made the wealth of a country.

He was not against family planning which was important for various reasons, hygienic and health, but "the stark reality of this increase in population must be accepted and food must be provided for them."

Concluding Mr. Menon said, that India was a large country and natural calamities like floods, droughts and earthquakes were a normal feature. No purpose would served by blaming them.

"We should not be impatient with them and, with a sense of dedication and co-operation work towards the development of agriculture, to enrich man and to help him attain higher standards of life" he said.—UPI.

Kerala Mourns Vallathol

TRIVANDRUM, March 15.

A brief reference to the death of the poet Vallathol was made in the State Legislative Assembly at the close of its business yesterday.

The Chief Minister, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, said that Vallathol Narayana Menon had for half a century made his impress on the cultural, social and political life of Kerala.

He had earned the respect of all lovers of art and literature not only of Kerala but of all India.

The Government has declared today a public holiday in memory of Vallathol.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Kerala Government said: "The Government shares with the people of Kerala the immense grief at the national loss and offer its heart-felt condolences to the members of the poet's bereaved family.

"Mahakavi's services for the development of language, literature, art and culture of Kerala and the significant part he played in rousing national consciousness and pride of the people during the freedom struggle will be remembered for ever by the people with grateful appreciation.

Akadami's Sorrow

NEW DELHI: The Sahitya Akadami has expressed its profound sorrow at the passing away of Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon, who was a member of the General Council and the Advisory Board for Malayalam of the Akadami.

The Sahitya Akadami has prepared a selection of Vallathol's poems for translation into other languages. The Hindi version, translated by Mrs. Ratnamayidevi Dixit and rendered into verse by Dr. H. R. Bachchan, will shortly to go press.—UPI.

The ad hoc committee of the Delhi State Congress Committee has suspended 13 Congressmen who are contesting the Delhi Corporation elections against official Congress candidates or helping the opposing candidates.

Mala Sinha scores as the heroine of the coming "Parvarish," produced by Mahipatray Shah and directed by S. Banerji.

Another Bouquet For Shantaram

MASTER producer-director-actor Shantaram has added yet another feather to his cap with his "Do Ankhen Barah Haath" going into its Silver Jubilee week at the Opera House.

To Shantaram a Silver Jubilee is but a milestone in his great career as producer and director, and this film once again proves the master's touch for something very special.

Two Rajkamal predecessors have already hit the "Century-Week" mark and at least ten other top pictures have celebrated their silver jubilee in the course of the last twenty-five years.

The fact that "Do Ankhen" has reached the significant "spot" is not due to its popularity as a great musical-comedy or a domestic drama, but because the master-producer has portrayed a story far from the usual run.

The story sets forth the unusual reformation of six hardened criminals at the hands of a simple jailor, and the screenplay of G. D. Madgulkar has put a daring touch to the plot.

Shantaram's direction is brilliant and enlivens the story with abundant human appeal. His vital role as the jailor is most appealing in its sincerity, as he doggedly goes about his colossal task of rehabilitating his "dangerous" wards.

Leading lady Sandhya puts over yet another superb portrayal in a major role that does her full credit.

Baburao Pendharkar, Ulhas, Vyas and others give notable performances in featured parts.

The film's Jubilee celebrations only prove that "off the beaten track" themes are high up in the cinemagoers' estimation and their success is not just a flash in the pan.

Guru Dutt Sure Believes In Keeping Busy

KEEPING to his decision to keep up a rigorous schedule, Guru Dutt had hardly returned from a month and a half shooting in the snow-clad Simla hills, when he erected a set for "Kaaghaz Ke Phool" at the Central Studios.

Immediately work on this five-day set was over, Dutt started indoor work of his earlier Production No. 5 at the same studios. That stint will be followed by the commencement of shooting of yet another film, "Chaudhvin Ka Chaand."

In Production No. 5 Waheeda Rehman plays a dual role which will mark a dramatic highlight in her career.

Guru Dutt is an Army Medical Officer, an acting assignment different from any he has so far tackled Johnny Walker, Kum Kum and S. Nazir have important roles in the film.

In "Kaaghaz Ke Phool", Dutt and Shashikala play husband and wife. Waheeda Rehman has the starring role.

The Song Got Under Bharat'sSkin

ONE of the most prized possessions of Bharat Bhushan is a tape recorded song of one of his current films.

The song, sung by Asha and Rafi, appears to have inspired Bharat so much that every time he discusses film music it comes in for special mention.

Stars are always inspired to work better when they are offered good pieces to render on the screen, and it was just so when that lovely song was being filmed with Bharat Bhushan and Madhubala at the Prabhat Studios, Poona.

Both stars revealed an entirely new spirit when humming the lines of the song.

This composition is the creation of O. P. Nayyar and the film is B. Mitra's "Phagun."

And the song is, "Mai soya akhian meechey, teri julfon ke nnechey", which has already created a stir.

"Phagun" now nearly complete, also stars Jeevan, Murad, Kammo, Mahmud, Nishi and Dhumal.

Swashbucklers On Their Way

THE recently floated Madan Pictures has begun its career by securing two fine adventure stories.

First is 'Alladin Ka Chirag' produced by Jayshakti Pictures. Madan Pictures control the World rights of this film.

The picture has two eye-filling dazzling dances in Gevacolor and Anjali Devi has an important role in a cast that includes Raj Sulochana, Nagesh Rao and others.

The other picture is 'Ghulam' which has celebrated Silver Jubilees wherever released in Pakistan. The story is from the pen of the leading story-writer Ahmed Shuja.

The late Ghulam Haider has furnished the music. The cast includes Ragini, M. Ismail, Shamim, Himalaywala, Santosh and Sabiha.

FILMDOM FLASHES

AN unusual pattern of film distribution has been set for the handlers in Britain of Satyajit Ray's two distinguished films, "Pather Panchali" and its sequel "Aparajito."

The two pictures ran consecutively for ten weeks at premieres at a leading West End "art" cinema.

It has been considered a rare and distinct achievement for two films from the same director to be premiered in immediate succession.

The West End initiative is now being taken up with the booking of the two pictures by provincial cinemas and circuits.

The films are being handled by separate companies. Contemporary Films, which distribute "Aparajito," find that interested distributors want to show both pictures in chronological sequence.

Curzon Distributors, handling "Pather Panchali," will take bookings and pass on demand for the sequel to its competitor.

There have been many inquiries for the two films from provincial cities. Interest is fairly distributed over England but, if anything, the potential demand seems rather greater in Scotland.

The Scots are, perhaps, more serious cinemagoers than the English provincials and both these pictures go deeper than mere entertainment.

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EDUCATION LAGS

IT is certainly a depressing thought that the target of free, compulsory, primary education envisaged in India's Constitution has had to be diluted and deferred at a crucial time of the country's economic and industrial development.

As Prime Minister Nehru said in his message to the newly inaugurated All-India Council of Elementary Education, the country is passing through an industrial revolution and it cannot build on any structure which has not, for its foundation, widespread elementary education.

Yet the progress achieved so far not only falls short of expectations but is also lamentably lop-sided, and the goal set by the Constitution is by no means within easy or early reach.

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UNDER Article 45 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the State Governments have been asked to provide within a period of 10 years, that is by 1960, free and compulsory education for all children till they complete the age of 14 years.

But Dr. K. L. Shirmali, Union Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research, says the panel of Planning Commission, which recently reviewed the position, has already reduced this age-group to 11 years, and hints at the probability of achieving this reduced target only at the end of the Third Plan period.

Even so, he has referred to doubts which are being expressed regarding the non-availability of funds required for the purpose, and this is likely to raise the question whether even the attenuated, modest target is likely to be reached at a date now suggested by him.

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CERTAINLY, the immensity of the task and the inadequacy of the available resources will be admitted, but it is doubtful whether sufficient imagination, ingenuity and determination have been brought to bear by the lagging State Governments on implementing their programmes.

Some State Governments, for instance, have been spending nearly or more than 20 per cent of their total revenue on education, while in other cases the proportion has been as low as 8 per cent.

Besides, the trenchant criticisms made by the late Maulana Azad at a meeting of the State Education Ministers' Conference, held last year, tended to create an impression that State authorities were sometimes disposed to pay merely lip-service to the Constitutional obligation.

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IN view of this experience, therefore, it is necessary to see that efforts at providing Central financial aid to remove educational inequalities which are caused by unequal financial resources among the States are accompanied by proportionate sacrifices on their part, or else there is the risk of placing a premium on inefficiency.

While it is undoubtedly necessary to explore reasonable avenues of economy, care should be taken to ensure that such efforts do not impair the requisite soundness of primary education.

If the All-India Council for Elementary Education helps in expediting the progress of primary education and in ensuring the maintenance of necessary standards, it will have vindicated itself and done distinctive service to the country.

INDIA BADLY NEEDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD

NO amount of pious prattle or didactic rhetoric from the pulpit and the platform, or projects for reconstruction will add significantly to the goal of a welfare state unless every Indian is economically able to lead a decent life.

This truth has been voiced by people in this country who are fully aware of the fact that any measures to improve their living standards must begin at home and in the family.

India is today in the throes of a social revolution. The new policy must be to plan the size of the family.

In no other time perhaps has the need to limit the size of the family been more acute than today when over-population—with its concomitants of poverty, disease and unemployment—is doing its worst to wreck the economic fabric.

Because of its implications birth control will meet with serious obstacles.

DOGMATIC

Barring the dogmatic attitude taken by a religious group, not much concerted opposition has come in the way of the policy of family planning.

The main contention of the opponents of contraception has been uttered by the Pope and Catholic Bishops as "defilement of the conjugal act and grievous violation of the natural moral law because it goes against the clear design and will of the Creator.

"If, indeed, the primary purpose of the sexual faculty is procreation, then contracepdon is against this primary purpose and against God's design and will; it is perversion of the sexual act deliberately to frustrate it so as to make its primary purpose impossible."

In an interview, I asked a distinguished social worker, Mrs. Avabai B. Wadia, secretary of the Family Planning Association of India and editor of "Planned Parenthood", what her reaction was to the arguments of the opponents of family planning.

She replied that one fact to be borne in mind was that the movement was essentially voluntary and therefore those who did not see eye to eye with it were free to conduct themselves as they thought best.

Though she was reluctant to enter into a controversy with any religious group on this issue, Mrs. Wadia stated that family planning was the only answer to the most abject conditions of squalor and misery of the teeming millions of India who live without, adequate food, clothing and shelter.

She mentioned that there had not been any organised opposition except for the utterances of a few Gandhians and some Catholics. She pleaded that the problem should be faced rationally and not with a religious bias.

SUCCESS

Referring to the work of the association, Mrs. Wadia said that it had succeeded in two main aspects.

Firstly open discussion of the subject was not taboo nowadays and it was a matter of satisfaction that the people were losing the sense of false shame and hypocritical attitude towards family planning.

Secondly, the movement was fairly discernible in the cities and among the educated sections of the people.

She remarked that only the fringe of the villages had been touched and the encouragement given by the Central and State Governments would make possible the introduction of the methods of family planning and the establishment of clinics in the places where they were most needed — in the villages and amongst the ignorant.

Mrs. Wadia argued that family planning would go a long way to building up a new family, happy and contented and a new nation, prosperous and progressive.

The enormity of the problem can be well gauged when one realises that out of a hundred babies born, 25 die before reaching one year, 40 die before the age of five, 20 survive till they are twenty and only 15 live up to the age of sixty.

Public health measures have undergone steady improvement and have resulted in lowering the death rate from 47 per thousand in 1911-21 to 27 per thousand in 1941-51.

Maternal mortality also presents a serious problem.

In 1946, the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee) appointed by the Central Government stressed the enormity of human suffering and wastage caused by maternal deaths amounting to 200,000 a year. Even then it was mentioned that birth control was the best method to improve the demographic chart of the country.

MOUNTING

The increasing birth rate, the lowering of the death rate with the recent advances in medical science and the influx of displaced persons have been cited as the main causes for the rapidly mounting population.

As against this appalling picture of overpopulation another serious problem faces modern India. That of feeding the increasing population with insufficient stocks of food grains.

Several measures have been devised to meet this shortage in food grains and even the adoption of the most advanced techniques in agriculture have a limit beyond which not much grains can be added to the available supply.

TRAGIC

Even in Western countries which were trapped in this dilemma of a rising population and shortage of food, the practice of birth control has received general approval only after several decades of campaigning.

While didactic opposition to the control of conception is not much of a problem in India there is a small minority which felt that birth control should be practised by self-denial.

Even the Roman Catholic Church is slowly recognising the tragic repercussions that the mounting population can have in underdeveloped countries.

The Pope has through one of his representatives observed that in the areas of the world where there was overpopulation, it was entirely right for the families to consider limiting the size with due regard however to the methods prescribed by the Catholic Church.

One thing, however is certain. World public opinion has veered to the opinion that the size of the family ought to be reduced in the countries where population has outstripped the means of sustenance.

If that is so, it stands to reason that from the socio-medical point of view the best and the most scientific system of birth control must be adopted irrespective of any religious bias.

Mrs. Wadia observed that India was not the only country whose population was increasing at a fast pace.

The population of the U. S. for instance, was increasing faster.

But in our case, she mentioned, the problem arose due to the twin factors that India already had a massive population with a high density to the square mile and an extremely low standard of living.

Mrs. Wadia said that one of the most important tasks was the creation of a strong and widespread motivation towards the planned family.

This, according to her, could be accomplished by stressing a new social philosophy of social living — a philosophy which would have as its ideal, consciously undertaken, responsible and joyous parenthood so that the happiness of the family could be promoted through the well-being of planned children and responsible parents.

By BENEDICT R. COSTA
CHRONICLE STAFF REPORTER

Jayashri, the well-known film actress, is distributing the prize to Mrs. Sudha Kamulkar for her male role in the "Nishikantachi Navari," Marathi drama, at Balmohan Vidyamandir Hall, Dadar, at the annual social gathering of the Bharati Vishva-Vidya laya of Bombay.

Actress Ann Blyth, in private life the wife of Dr. James McNulty, introduces her third and newest child to the camera. The infant, Kathleen Mary, was born recently. She has an older brother and sister.

SHE SWALLOWED KEYS TO KEEP HUSBAND FROM GETTING HER MONEY

By HARRY KURSH

NEW YORK.

WHEN CONVICTED 54-YEAR-OLD SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT JACK SOBLE WAS RUSHED INTO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL HERE RECENTLY FOR EMERGENCY SURGERY TO HAVE ABOUT ONE AND A HALF POUNDS OF ASSORTED NUTS, BOLTS AND RIVETS REMOVED FROM HIS STOMACH. IT MUST HAVE STRUCK MANY AS PERHAPS THE ZANIEST SUICIDE ATTEMPT OF THE YEAR.

But it was nothing new to medical specialists, who sometimes believe the human stomach can match diets with any self-respecting goat or ostrich.

As a matter of fact, bronchoscopists — medical men who specialise in removing foreign objects from the body — tend to ridicule the idea of suicide by swallowing such exotic substances as chunks of metal.

It can be extremely painful, but rarely fatal.

Generally, the rule is that if it is not too large to be swallowed it can be safely removed from the body by surgery or by a hefty dose of castor oil.

Prison doctors are perhaps most familiar with strange metallic diets.

Nervy prisoners occasionally make up their own menus — perhaps a bit of bed spring or a piece of razor blade — in order to win a "vacation" in the hospital.

The strange-diet record probably belongs to Dennis Harman, an Australian ex-convict, who during three years of prison had undergone nine different operations for the removal of nearly 800 pieces of metal.

They included copper wire, nails, pins and razor blades.

In everyday life scarcely a day passes when some bronchoscopist is not called into action to remove a set of safety pins, coins, knife blades, pen points, or even a man-sized helping of broken glass from the insides of humans.

Not long ago Cleveland police rushed into the hotel room of a 23-year-old known drug addict.

The detectives picked up a packet of heroin and a syringe.

But one important item was missing, the hypodermic needle.

It was located when the addict complained of a stomach-ache.

He had swallowed the needle in a hasty attempt to destroy evidence.

ON RECORD ALSO IS THE CASE OF A 73-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO SWALLOWED TWO TRUNK KEYS TO KEEP HER HUSBAND FROM GETTING AT A HEFTY WAD OF "PIN" MONEY SHE HAD HOARDED OVER THE YEARS.

But this was eclipsed by the case of a New York office girl who digested 728 carpet tacks and a coat hanger, piece by piece, to make friends laugh.

In most cases, foreign objects are expelled from the body by natural means.

But there is always the peril that something might get stuck in such delicate places as the esophagus, larynx or intestines.

Defection

Medical instruments used to circumvent the natural process of expulsion include magnet-tipped instruments, the laryngoscope, esophagoscope, the bronchoscope, and the Berman locator.

The various "scopes" are used to pry into different parts of the body in which foreign objects may have lodged.

THE BERMAN LOCATOR, NAMED AFTER ITS INVENTOR, IS NOT UNLIKE A MINIATURE WORLD WAR II MINE DETECTOR, WHICH HELPS THE SURGEON LOCATE THE EXACT POSITION OF SWALLOWED METALLIC OBJECTS.

The "scopes" vary in size and design.

They are flexible and when the specialist inserts one through the mouth down the throat he grapples for the foreign objects by means of tiny forceps controlled through a pistol-like grip.

A few years ago a prisoner from Gary, Ind., attempted suicide a la Jack Soble, but he made the mistake of complaining of stomach pains.

He was rushed into surgery for an appendectomy, but instead of removing his appendix the surgeon found it necessary to extract the following: Six razor blades, five bed-spring coils, three needles, three safety pins, eight straight pins, two pieces of soup spoons, parts of a metal aspirin box, a dozen pieces of assorted steel, a salt-shaker top, and crushed light-bulb parts.

Like Soble, he lived to prove that people are as strong as goats.

Legend Of Queen's 'Pricking Sheriffs'

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON.

SOME time in March, at the Queen's good pleasure, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, his cabinet and nearly 300 other top-level Britons will gather at Buckingham Palace to watch Queen Elizabeth prick her sheriffs.

"Pricking the sheriffs" is the name of the unique ceremony in which these county officers in England and Wales are appointed.

In the presence of the Privy Council, a parchment scroll listing the names of three nominees for sheriff of each county is unrolled before the Queen.

With a pin she then stabs the parchment beside the name of the man appointed for each county.

In this way, each sheriff is formally and officially appointed to office for the coming year.

Like many of England's ancient traditions, no one quite knows how this one originated.

There is, of course, a legend about its beginning which "is nice to believe, though no one can prove it," said Privy Council clerk W. G. Agnew.

The first Queen Elizabeth, so the story goes, "was doing some needlework one day when somebody came to her with a list of nominees and asked her to appoint her sheriffs," Agnew said.

One version of the story says neither the Queen nor the messenger had a pen. Another says the imperious Elizabeth was annoyed at being interrupted and wanted to show her displeasure.

At any rate, "The Queen picked up a bodkin from her sewing basket and put it through the parchment beside the names of the men she chose," Agnew said. "It has been done that way ever since"—for about 350 years.

Nowadays a special silver bodkin — a sharp-pointed sewing instrument used for poking holes in cloth — is kept for the sheriff-pricking ceremony.

"You've put your feet through the holes in the toes!"

Animals By Train

PATTER By ASUDE

YESTERDAY, A FRIEND CALLED LUGGING A GOAT ALONG WITH HIM. HE SAID THAT HE HAD GONE TO A LOCAL RAILWAY STATION TO BOOK THE ANIMAL TO A FRIEND OF HIS WHO LIVED UP NORTH. BUT HE COULDN'T BECAUSE OF THE RULES.

He considered the questions put down on the form as impertinent and quite irrelevant.

It was not only that he had to give his name, address, religion, politics, as well as the goat's name, sex, etc., but he had to say whether he believed in vaccination and had any female dependent to support.

All this because he had to send a goat by rail.

So, he was going back home with the goat — and he meant to eat the goat.

I was not surprised. For, I had discovered years ago that animals were never meant to be sent by rail. I, too, wanted to send a goat by rail.

★

I *had* to send that goat by rail. There was no other way to dispose of that goat.

A man had brought the animal to me two days before for sale. I enquired how much milk she would give. The fellow told me that I would be surprised when I saw the quantity. I was.

HE PUMPED OUT OF HER NO LESS THAN TWO SEERS OF THICK, CREAMY MILK, AT ONE SITTING. A RECORD FOR A SINGLE GOAT. SO, I PURCHASED HER, AND THE MAN WENT.

I was still more surprised when she was milked by my own *goala* next morning.

For, she gave no milk at all, not a drop, pull as we might. There never was a drier goat. I had to go into the matter.

An examination of the milk left overnight revealed the interesting fact that it was not that goat's milk — nor any other's but pure *cow's milk*.

The man had pumped it all into her. I can't tell how.

★

I, too, decided like my friend that I would eat that goat.

But I couldn't. A further interesting discovery was made later that same morning that the goat had eaten up the entire leather top of the baby's pram while we slept.

To me it meant nothing, but the mother of the baby had funny scruples about making a meal of a goat which had made a meal of her baby's perambulator cover.

★

I remembered a man at Motihari who had a notion that I had borrowed a ten rupee note from him, sometime, somewhere. It had done no good my assuring him that I never borrowed nor lent. There was some painful correspondence. I thought it would be nice to offer the goat as an olive-branch.

So, she had to go. I dragged her to the nearest railway station and put her up before the booking-clerk.

Trouble started as soon as the clerk probed into the sex of the goat. *"Bakra ya bakri?"* he asked me in Hindi. I said: *"bakri"*, and at once, the man put down: "goatess."

I objected. I assured him that there was no such word in the English language. The man made a face at me — cut the word through — and put down: "Mrs. Goat."

When I made another protest, he barked out that I might be a great "angreziwallah", but he was not going to spoil the form by further erasures.

I HAD TO GET THE STATION MASTER FROM HIS ROOM TO HAVE THE ENTRY CHANGED TO "SHE-GOAT", THE CLERK GRUMBLING ALL THE TIME.

★

In the meantime, a strange hubbub had started outside, and we rushed out to the platform.

I found a knot of people round a man holding a label.

To the label was attached the jawbone of a fish. No other part of a fish or of anything else. Just that little jawbone and that label. The label, we were told, bore the name and address of the man who was holding it. He was the consignee.

THE MAN WAS SHOUTING THAT THE LABEL HAD STARTED WITH A WHOLE FISH ATTACHED TO IT WHEN DISPATCHED BY THE CONSIGNOR, BUT THE REST OF THE FISH HAD BEEN EATEN UP BY THE GUARD *en route*.

The guard, who had been calmly listening to all this, said that the complainant had no case.

He pointed out that even if he *had* eaten the fish as alleged, no law had been broken.

For, it was written in the "Book of Rules" that the consignor must write "fish complete" on the label if he wanted the consignee to receive a complete fish.

He strode up to his van, went in, and came out with the "Book." And showed chapter and verse.

He also held up the label for us to see. We saw. There was no "Fish Complete" caption on it. The man had no case. Only a jawbone of a fish. The guard stalked back in his van, twirling his moustache.

★

I ran back to the office and before the clerk could stop me, wrote "GOAT COMPLETE" in large capitals — both on the form as well as on the label attached to the goat. I had no desire to present that Motihari man with a pair of horns.

And then came pandemonium let loose at the other end of the platform. Not the "fish" end, but the other end.

It was nothing like the little Babel we had just been through, but much fiercer. And the noise contained all the known and some unknown expletives in the English language.

So, I rushed back to the platform again.

The row was terrific. There was an animal of some kind, and in front of the animal, a red-hot colonel of the fire-eating "Poonah-Poonah" school.

At the moment, he was not eating fire, but belching it—fire and brimstone.

★

It appeared that the military man had sent in his prize dachshund to an upcountry dog show.

It had already won fifty trophies by just showing itself at other shows.

One of the swell dogs.

After it had won the top prize at the last show, it had been sent back by rail. *"And now this!!"* roared the colonel.

I looked at "THIS." It was not so much "THIS" as "IT!" If a dog, it was the last word in dogdom. I never knew before that they made dogs like this one.

In fact, if the railway officials had not told me that it was a dog, I would have never taken it to be one.

What was it? Not a weasel, surely? Nor a mongoose. Nor a rabbit. What, then, was the thing? Our own street pariah was an Adonis compared to it. The railway people went on persisting that it was a dog. "May not be a beautiful dog, sir, but a dog!" they pleaded.

The colonel spluttered that it might be a dog — he didn't give two hoots if it were or weren't — but the something something mongrel was certainly not *his* dog.

THEY HAD CHANGED HIS PRIZE DACHSHUND FOR THIS! THIS SOMETHING, SOMETHING, BLANKETTY, BLANKETTY THIS!

He appeared to think that the word "THIS!" was the only *mot juste* to suit the situation and was spitting it out every time he wished to be more abusive than before.

Fortissimo. THIS! THIS! THIS! Like that.

The dog looked apologetic for the trouble he had caused but that had no effect on the colonel.

I don't remember what happened after that.

I went home brooding over what that Motihari man would get. And since then, I have never thought of sending another goat by rail. No, nor fish, nor dog.

Romance Of Big Business I

General Motors Grows Into Leviathan

GENERAL Motors and the man now running it — President Harlow H. Curtice—have something in common.

They both started small in the business world and are now big.

When G. M. was formed in 1908, it was a struggling organisation whose future many times seemed dubious. But it grew.

Its expansion in the intervening 50 years is a cinderella story of big business.

Today G. M. is the largest industrial corporation in the world. It employs an average of 600,000 people, with an annual payroll of around dol. 2 billion, 750 million.

It produces thousands of different kinds of products—home appliances, cars and items ranging from aircraft engines to diesel locomotives. In 1956 latest full year for which figures are available, total sales of all its products was dol. 13,766 443,000.

A dol. 10,000 investment in General Motors in 1908 could have been parlayed up to dol. 14,000,000 in 1958.

If a person had bought 100 shares of GM stocks at dol. 100 a share when the company was founded in 1908, he would now have 228,975 shares, via stock splits and the exercise of stock purchase right.

The market value of these shares (at today's approximate dol. 35.50 per share value) would be dol. 8,126,612.50.

In addition, he would have received cash dividends from 1908 through 1957 of dol. 5,976,523—for a total of more than dol. 14,000,000.

Then And Now

Mr. Curtice came into the organisation in 1914, six years after it was formed. Then only 20 years old, and out of job because the company he had been working for had been sold, he answered a newspaper help-wanted Ad. which offered a "fine opportunity."

The "fine opportunity" turned out to be bookkeeper for the AC Spark Plug Company, which later became a division of General Motors. His salary was dol. 15 at week.

NOW, AT 64, CURTICE HAS AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ABOUT DOL. 600,000 A YEAR (SALARY AND BONUSES.)

He is also a GM stockholder—but not a large one.

Affable and energetic, Mr. Curtice is one of the hardest workers in the automotive industry. His rise in General Motors included no magic short cuts, although he made steady and sometimes swift advances on the way up.

The growth of GM itself is a phenomenon of America's system of competitive free enterprise.

Although G. M. was not founded until 1908, the roots of the big corporation go back to the gas light era prior to the turn of the century.

In 1893 the first gasoline car known as the "horseless carriage" coughed and wheezed its way down a side street in the quiet town of Springfield, Mass. It was built like a buggy, had a four-horsepower engine and ran very uncertainly.

Along about that time a group of men in Michigan and elsewhere were struggling in the early development of the car. They included R. E. Olds, Henry Ford, Louis Chevrolet, David Buic, Henry M. Leland and W. C. Durant.

Not Booming

The first oldsmobile was manufactured in 1897. The Cadillac, under the direction of Leland, came out in 1902 as did the Buick. By 1907, the Oakland car was on the market.

Incorporation papers of the General Motors Company, organised by Durant, were filed on Sept. 16, 1908. Within the next few months Buick and Oldsmobile joined G. M. and early in 1909, the Oakland Motor Car Company was added, followed by Cadillac in July.

In those days the automoble market was far from booming.

It took real salesmanship to sell cars—In 1910, there were fewer than 500,000 automobiles and trucks in the United States.

Ace Salesman

G. M.'s early organisers visualised the need for dependable suppliers and specialised parts makers to sustain the main assembly lines. This caused G. M. to form divisions to produce diversified products, extending the Corporation's business into non-automotive lines.

The growth of G. M. was stimulated by men of ability and vision whose names became famous in the corporation's history.

Chief among them were Albert P. Sloan, Jr. the late William S. Knudsen, Charles E. Wilson and Harlow Custice. They were four of the eleven presidents of G. M. of the past 50 years.

Sloan, president from 1928 to 1937 and now chairman of the board, conceived the basic concept of G. M. Management philosophy, centralised policy and decentralised administration of the various divisions. This policy has since been widely adopted by industry.

Knudsen, originally a Ford man (beginning in 1913), joined General Motors in 1922. He boosted production so remarkably that Chevrolet surpassed Ford.

He was named president of G. M. in 1937 and resigned in 1940 to become Uncle Sam's war production boss. He died April 27, 1948.

"Engine Charlie" Wilson (who once said "what's good for the country is good for General Motors and vice versa") was president of the Corporation from Jan. 6, 1941 until Jan. 26, 1953, and proved to be a hard-headed and able administrator.

Curtice, president since 1953, took Buick in 1953, when it was floundering financially, and whipped it into one of the greatest automotive organisations in the business. He is spoken of as "the world's greatest salesman."

Not to be overlooked in the growth of G. M. is the Corporation's inventive genius—Charles F. Kettering, who invented the self-starter in 1921. Under his direction G. M.'s research laboratory was instituted. He still is a member of the corporation's board of directors.

Since its inception, G. M. has accomplished a record of achievement through science and technology that is unsurpassed in industrial history.

Today G. M.'s manufacturing and assembly operations consists of 126 plants in 70 United States cities, six Canadian plants and assembly and manufacturing operations in 16 other countries.

THE GIANT CORPORATION PRODUCES THOUSANDS OF ITEMS.

First, of course, are automobiles, five major lines—Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac.

G. M. has produced more than 1,500,000 automobiles annually for the last ten years, and as many as 3,977,685 in 1955, the peak year. The world-wide production of cars that year was 5,030,994.

It also produces trucks diesel engines for the railroad industry, highway building equipment, marine engines and household appliances — including electric refrigerators, washers, dryers, ranges, food freezers and air conditioning units for homes, factories theatres and offices. It produces products for every form of transportation—land, sea and air.

Topmost

Within the United States alone, General Motors has nine car, truck and body divisions; 17 accessory and parts divisions, mostly automotive; two household appliances divisions; five finance and insurance units, and headquarters for G. M. overseas operations.

The corporation is America's biggest advertiser in newspapers, magazines, radio and TV.

G. M. is big business at its topmost efficiency.

THE CORPORATION IS OWNED BY MORE THAN 700,000 SHAREHOLDERS.

This shareholder "population" would fill the seats of seven stadiums the size of the University of Michigan's 100,000-capacity football stadium at Ann Arbor.

The G. M. shareholder family includes persons in almost all walks of life. President Curtice says the ever-widening participation in G. M. ownership "means the further strengthening of America's free enterprise system."

By James L. Kilgallen

Symbolism Of Vikram And Salivahana Eras

In view of the Hindu New Year which falls on March 21, this article is of topical interest.

By V. K. Panthulu

THE historians are still searching evidences of the legendary Vikramaditya who, according to them, must have ruled at Ujjain just about 2005 years ago.

They are greatly vexed with the utter lack of historical sense of the ancients (of India) who have left no authentic records of such a great king to gladden their hearts.

But in fact Bacon's dictum that "history makes men wise" has been falsified in the case of the gullible modern historians and therefore it is no wonder that they have found no evidences of their hero so far.

The Vikram Era is an astronomical period and has nothing to do with any mortal king of the name of Vikramaditya, notwithstanding all the interesting legends extant about the king of that name, which we all enjoy, and not withstanding also, what some Hindu scholars may insist upon believing and saying about their dream king.

Symbolic

Vikramaditya is one of the Dwadasa Adityas or the 12 sun-periods which together make up the great cycle of 25,000 years, said to be the period of one complete cycle of the procession of equinoxes.

This great cycle is divided into the usual 12 signs of the zodiac, and the period of procession in each sign, which works out roughly at 2,100 years, is called one Aditya or Sun (period).

At present the procession is said to be in the sign of Pisces or the Fish.

The ruling planet of this sign is the dominant Jupiter, which is said to beset those under its influence with the quality of domineering.

Vikramaditya means the "Valorous Sun".

There is not Vikram (valour) without Akram (aggression).

In plain language, therefore, the era of Vikramaditya means "The period of the Sun during which aggression in the world is the main feature."

The Sun is aggressive or valorous in the sense in which the pillow may be said to be sleepless.

The history of the world for the last 2,000 years stands as witness to this fact.

It has been a period of domination, large-scale aggression, feudalism and empires.

Next To Come

In the legends, Vikramaditya was permitted by the Mahakali of Ujjain to rule for 2,000 years, after which he was defeated and was succeeded by Salivahana. The meaning should be plain.

Salivahana, or the pot-bearer, is no other than Kumbha or Aquarius, who is symbolised as pouring the cool waters of peace and prosperity on the earth, no doubt parched and made thirsty previously by Vikramaditya, the valorous or aggressive Sun.

IN THE CYCLE OF PROCESSIONS, AFTER THE PERIOD OF MEENA, PISCES OR THE FISH, FOLLOWS THE PERIOD OF KUMBHA, SALIVAHANA OR AQUARIUS, THE POT-BEARER.

So according to the old symbolism, the period of Vikramaditya or the aggressive Sun is drawing to a close (2012 years out of a total of about 2100 years having passed), and the period of the life-giving and peaceful Aquarius or Salivahana, the pot-bearer is in the offing.

Perhaps some would point out that we have been having a Salivahana Era running concurrently with the Vikram Era for over 1,800 years and that the theory of one era following the other after 2,100 years is not borne out by the traditions of the existing concurrent eras.

The only explanation which suggests itself for this fact is that, while the ancients did agree about the length of the Sun Periods and their order of succession, they differed in their opinion as to the exact time when one period ended and the other began.

The school of astronomers who started the Salivahana Era must have been of the opinion that the procession of the equinoxes had already moved out of Pisces into Aquarius.

How they could arrive at such a wide margin of difference in the calculation of the periods is a question for which perhaps astronomers could try to find an answer.

The Defeat

One more point. Vikramaditya is said to have ruled at Ujjain. The presiding deities of Ujjain, most appropriately are Maha-Kala and his spouse Maha-Kali, which both mean "Great Time" in the masculine or feminine gender, as one may choose.

According to the traditions, therefore, at Ujjain the place of the ancient observatory, under the aegis of Maha-Kali the Great Time (25,000 years), Vikramaditya the Aggressive Sun, ruled for 2,000 years (2,100) and was defeated and was succeeded by Salivahana, i.e. Aquarius.

The method by which Salivahana defeated Vikramaditya was surprising enough, most ultra-modern.

According to the legends, the former was a potter's grandson. In his boyhood he received the best education available in those days. In his spare time he made millions of clay models of elephants, horses, camels, foot-soldiers, i.e., all the items which go to make up a huge army, and laid them safely by.

On attaining manhood he entered service as Minister to a feudatory chief subordinate to Vikramaditya.

When his secret preparations were ready, he advised his chief to refuse to pay the annual tribute to Vikramaditya, the overlord, who, as expected, came down with an army to subdue the truculent chief.

At this psychological moment, the legend says, Salivahana by his magic put into motion his robot army of clay models and directed it against Vikramaditya, who was completely taken by surprise and fled.

The legend also says that, before his death, Vikramaditya realised that the 2,000 years of his reign pre-ordained by the Maha-Kali of Ujjain had come to a close and so yielded without a struggle.

Compare this account with things happening round us.

If the meaning of Vikram Era as stated above is accepted it may be noticed that with less than 100 years to run the Salivahana Era is round the corner.

"We're entitled to OUR opinion!"

TREBLE CHANCE RECORD

AN Epsom Surrey man recently received from Littlewood's Football Pools a cheque for £206,028 a world record dividend—for a twopenny line on the Treble Chance Pools. The winner was Mr. Walter John Brockwell, of Epsom Surrey, who had been married for seven years and who has two children, Michael, aged 6 months and Elaine aged 3 years. Mr. Brockwell is a foreman cellarman in a City of London Wine and Spirit Merchants. Photo shows Walter and Kathleen Brockwell at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, after being presented with the huge value cheque by the representatives of Littlewoods. They are seen with their children Michael, 6 months, and Elaine 3 years.

HITLER'S SPY CHIEF WAS BRITISH AGENT

ONE day after the end of World War II a journalist was discussing the British Secret Service with a junior Cabinet Minister.

"Our intelligence Service was not badly equipped," said the Minister. "We had Admiral Canaris, and that was a considerable thing."

Truth a stranger than fiction.

It is a hackneyed and tired phrase I know, but how else can one, regard the story of how Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, chief of Hitler's Secret Service worked for the British in the War?

We knew the British Intelligence Service was good, and often superb.

It planted a great deal of false information on the Germans.

It got the information which led Allied bombers to destroy the factories at Peenamunda, where Hitler's V-weapons were being made.

It convinced the enemy that the invasion of France would be made in the Pas de Calais instead of in Normandy.

It achieved a hundred such major triumphs and thousands of smaller ones.

HITLER

It now appears that Admiral Canaris—until he was caught by Hitler and hanged—was working for an Allied victaory, and was betraying top military secrets to the British Government.

Warned Allies

Yet he was the chief of the Abwehr, Germany's Secret Service Organisation.

We knew that in the Munich days Canaris warned Nevile Chamberlain to take a firm stand against Hitler and we knew he and the General Staff were prepared to arrest Hitler if he went to war.

We knew that during the war he tried to make contact with the British to see whether it was possible, if Hitler were overthrown, to negotiate peace.

We knew he was one of the group which tried to assassinate Hitler in July, 1944.

What we did not know until now is that Canaris warned the Allies about the coming attacks on Norway, Holland and Russia; gave Hitler false information about the srength of British defences in 1940 and of Wavell's Nale Army in 1941; prevented him from invading Spain, persuaded him that the Anglo-U.S. convoys in 1942 were going not to north Africa but to Malta, and balked Hitler's effort to have Winston Churchill assassinated.

Daring Agent

These stories are told for the first time by Ian Colvin, who was a British correspondent in Germany before the war and then on the staff of the Foreign Office, and who is commended in Churchill's memoirs.

By MATTHEW HALTON

HIS BOOK IS CALLED CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE." IT DOES NOT PROVE, HOWEVER, THAT CANARIES WAS TECHNICALLY A BRITISH AGENT, AND THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

Hollywood in its more extravagant moods could hardly outdo the story of Wilhelm Canaris.

He was the son of a Westphalian industrialist.

When World War I began he was in U-boats.

Then he was on the Dresdan at the battle of Coronel, and later he commanded the battleship Schlesian.

But soon he was a secret agent, so daring and skilful that once during World War I he crossed the Atlantic in a British ship.

From a base in Spain he directed attacks on British shipping.

After the war he took part in the secret rearming of Germany.

And in 1935 he became chief of the Abwehr.

Collaborators

At that time he still admired Hitler, as a man who might restore the greatness and "self-respect" of Germany.

Both men hated Bolshevism and both, incidentally, had a strong admiration for Britain.

Canaris worked on Hitler "with soft skill and flatter." His charm attracted and soothed the Fuehrer.

But by 1938 Canaris hated Hitler and his regime and was plotting their destruction. From that date began his devious, long-range schemes to hamper and sabotage Hitler's plans.

He had good collaborators: Dr. Karl Goerdeler, Count Helmut von Moltke; Fabian von Cchlabrendorff (who later tried to kill Hitler by planting a bomb in his airplane) and Ewald von Kleist.

At the time of Munich he had the support also of General Beck, Chief of the German General Staff, and of many other leading soldiers.

Plot Collapsed

Why did he fail at that time?

The answer is that he did not fail.

It was Neville Chamberlain and company who failed.

Canaris sent Kleist to London to warn the British Government, and to bez them to state openly that if Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia Britain would at once declare war.

If Hitler went ahead with his plans, the army had every plan ready to arrest and depose him.

But Chamberlain had other ideas.

To the surprise and consternation of the plotters, he flew to meet Hitler and conceded everything he asked.

And the plot collapsed.

When the Germans attacked Poland in 1939, Himmler faked a film for propaganda purposes.

HE DRESSED A NUMBER OF GERMAN CONVICTS IN POLISH UNIFORM AND HAD THEM MOWED DOWN BY MACHINE GUNS AS THEY CHARGED TOWARD A CAMERA.

That was one of the things that confirmed Canaris in his hatred of the regime.

He decided that "the shortest way to defeat" would be the most merciful way of Germany.

Incredible

Canaris thought he had found this short cut to defeat when he learned of Hitler's plan to invade Norway.

He was sure, says Ian Colvin in "Chief of intelligence," that the British were prepared to act in Norway if Hitler did so.

There were six days in which to act, and Canaris acted.

He had the information passed to the Norwegian Legation in Berlin.

What followed was a breathtaking piece of diplomatic stupidity: "The diplomat who received it thought the report too incredible to be forwarded."

And before the British Fleet could be effective the German forces were already landing in Norway.

Canaris's greatest achievement for Allied cause was the part he played in keeping Spain out of the war, according to Colvin.

Turning Point

It has always seemed to me that one of Hitler's greatest mistakes was his failure to go through Spain as soon as he had conquered France.

He would then have had Gibraltar, North Africa and the entire Mediterranean.

The Middle East would have been his almost without a fight.

Why then did he stop at the Pyrenees?

Colvin says he was stopped by a work of "truly medieval guile" on the part of Admiral Canaris.

He spent much time in Spain, appearing to urge Franco to join Hitler, but in fact disuading him. Franco delayed and delayed his decision, and finally refused Hitler's invitations.

On July 20, 1944, the famous attempt was made to kill Hitler.

Canaris was arrested.

He was interrogated and tortured at Flossenberg concentration camp.

The last message he tapped out on the wall to his neighbour in the next cell was: "That will have been the last . . . Badly mishandled . . . I die for my Fatherland . . . I have a clean conscience."

The next morning at first light he was led away naked to be killed.

THE SS HANGED HIM FIRST AS TORTURE. AND THEN REVIVED HIM. THEN THEY HANGED HIM AGAIN AND LET HIM DIE.

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65 YEARS IN SHOW BUSINESS

Chronicle Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD.

VENERABLE Charles Coburn, who in February celebrated his 65th year in show business, says young people today think most old actors are "a bunch of hams."

"But I'm right here to say they're not," he declared. "If John Barrymore were alive right now he'd be just as fine an actor as the best of them.

"He wasn't a ham in his own life-time and he wouldn't be one today. He would have changed with the times, just as I have and just as Edmund Gwenn has and Donald Crisp, Ed Wynn and Alfred Lunt."

Coburn, who remembers such glamorous old-timers as Sarah Bernhardt and Lillian Russell, started out at the age of 13 as a programme boy in a Savannah theatre.

FIRST ROLE

"From there," he recalls, "I worked my way up to usher, then to the box office and, finally, in 1895, I became the manager."

The 80-year-old stage, film and TV performer can't remember when he didn't want to be an actor and he made the grade after trekking to New York, where he joined a travelling stock company.

His first role was as the six-foot, four-inch giant in a threadbare production of "Quo Vadis."

ONLY WAY

"Those were the days," Coburn explained, "when the actors did everything — painted the scenery, worked the lights, swept the floor and even sold the tickets.

"I earned $12 a week and 'cakes.' That means room and board. We did a different play every week."

Later, he formed his own company and travelled all over the country, playing in 16 shakespearean plays.

"Yes, I did 'Hamlet,'" he confessed, "and also 'Macbeth' and 'Othello' and almost everything else Shakespeare ever wrote."

"There's only one way to learn acting," he said, "and that's by acting. During that era, if you couldn't act you got rotten tomatoed out of the business."

Years later, the rugged old actor came to Hollywood "in search of a new world," broke into films as an outcast in "Of Human Hearts" and marched on to an Academy award for his comedy role in "The More, the Merrier."

To prove he's still a spring chicken, Coburn gads about like a college sophomore and often dances half the night.

He quipped: "I'm not ready to die yet!"

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

March 16 to 22

PROJECTS LAUNCHED LAST WEEK ARE LIKELY TO NEED A GOOD DEAL OF TIME AND ATTENTION ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Perseverance should bring immediate rewards.

It could be a very important and eventful week if your birthday falls sometime in February, March or April.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Make this week of hard work and attention to business.

A good deal depends on what you achieve by Thursday evening.

Go all out to make a good impression on employers and potentially useful associates.

Up and down week where money is concerned—don't overspend.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

This is likely to be a very favourable period, particularly if you have been contemplating business changes.

Early in the week you should find it possible to make a decision that affects your plans for the next six months.

Success likely in a scheme that entails much travel or much correspondence end of the week.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Though beginning and end of the week may be frustrating you should do exceedingly well on Wednesday.

Altercations about money owing may be decided in your favour.

A good week for steady plodding, for planning for future but not so good for personal relationships.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Take pains to keep yourself fit and be watchful of an elder relative's well-being.

Business will be brisk in the first few days and should bring in very good returns by Friday.

Good week for money matters but there is some danger of extravagance.

Be careful that pursuative friends do not put you in difficulties at week-end.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20

There may be a sudden hitch in your travel plans but it will serve to make things easier.

Popularity in social life will delight you and one intimate friend may make a surprise offer promising handsome material gains.

Business returns are steadily improving but impulsive luxury spending may cause a loss.

"and what's more, madam, you won't find any other vacuum with such powerful suction qualities!"

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 20

If involved in legal controversy or argument with strangers, concede a point or two.

Little use fighting the matter to the finish this week.

Business outlook favourable on the whole and you are likely to regain lost ground; re-establish yourself by week-end.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR Buying:	
Business Deals	Saturday
Personal Purchases	Tuesday
Selling	Monday
Entertainments	Sunday Friday
Sport	Thursday

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

The attitude of someone higher up will have a beneficial effect on your immediate prospects.

A compliment in work will surprise and net you a useful addition to present earnings.

Socially, the deceptive behaviour of a business associate or a friend may lead to misunderstanding and a passing "coldness."

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Decisions affecting the whole family may be postponed until next week but not beyond that.

So get your ideas in order and decide what you want to do.

Some scheme involving place of residence or elders likely to become more and more important.

Financially you may strike luck on Wednesday and Friday.

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Whether or not you have planned a journey, you may have to undertake one this week.

If you stay at home, expect heavy correspondence or much to do with lawyers or officials.

A good week for family affairs and a more profitable one than you had expected.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

Progress may be impeded in the first half of the week by falling out with your friends.

Take care you do not get involved in a profitless quarrel in the next few days.

After Wednesday you make rapid progress in spite of irritating behaviour of fellow-workers or associates.

News that throws new light on the situation on Saturday.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

Family feud shows sign of reaching a crisis in the next few days.

Hence it may be a difficult week to keep on good terms with everyone concerned.

Take care you do not make matters worse by dragging an outsider into the argument.

If reshuffles seem necessary, time them late in the month or early April.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23 — DEC. 20

You will have a great deal to do this week but may have to wait for the payment.

Carry on as well as you can; when rewards do come they will be much greater than you anticipate.

End of the week may bring revival of problems connected with family members or old relatives.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Though beginning and end of the week may be frustrating you should do exceedingly well on Wednesday.

Altercations about money owing may be decided in your favour.

A good week for steady plodding, for planning for future but not so good for personal relationships.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

B. L. Shah (Bombay): When can I expect a financial windfall?

Lord of the second house is in the 12th, lord of 9th is in 6th and Jupiter is in the 8th house.

This is not the horoscope for unexpected financial gains.

Avoid speculation and risky commitments while Saturn is transiting your second house.

Some improvement is likely in 1960 if your ruling Dasa is favourable.

G. K. K. (Bombay): What will be the outcome of legal suit filed by me to recover my monies? Will I be successful—if so when?

Ruling Maha Dasa of Mars is favourable but sub-period of Saturn is not favourable. Saturn is transiting the 8th house from your radical Moon.

Your birth chart being strong and postponements.

Year 1960 is likely to bring success and you will get your monies back with costs.

N. M. B. (Baroda): Will I be successful in my coming exam?

There is a "Parivartan Yoga" between lords of the 4th and 5th houses. Lord of the 10th house, Karma, is in 11th aspecting the 5th house.

This is very favourable for educational advancement. There is no reason why you should not pass in your coming examination.

Jupiter's transit, however, is not favourable—be careful that over-confidence does not spoil your chances for success. Work hard and you will be rewarded.

T. L. P. (Poona), R. S. L. (Madras) and D. L. M. (Bombay): None of you have furnished your birth charts.

Please get your horoscope cast by a competent astrologer and ask again giving full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

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Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.

A False Laugh

In Washington, as elsewhere, a clever remark can go far. Sometimes it carries with it a completely false impression.

One such, now making the rounds, tells of a meeting in outer space of the two satellites, Sputnik II and the Explorer.

Says the Russian Moon to the American Moon: "Now that we're alone, let's talk our native language, German."

The implication is that the launchings of both Moons were the result of work by German scientists. The most that can truthfully be said is that the satellites spoke with a slight trace of a German accent.

BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
FNFF
WHO CAN BE RINGING OUR DOORBELL AT TWO A.M.?
CORA THREW ME OUT--- I BEG YOU TO ALLOW THIS WRETCHED SOUL TO SLEEP ON YOUR SOFA TONIGHT
SURE, BOSS
HE'S A SWEET OLD GUY-- I'D DO ANYTHING IN THE WORLD FOR HIM
RING
I WANNA SLEEP
BUT, DEAR-- THERE'S THE DOORBELL AGAIN
DAGWOOD, I'M AFRAID IN THAT BIG HOUSE ALL BY MYSELF, SO I CAME OVER HERE
COME IN, MRS. DITHERS
SURE, CORA--YOU CAN SLEEP WITH ME AND DAGWOOD CAN FIND SOME OTHER PLACE
NOW I'M THE ONLY ONE WHO HASN'T A PLACE TO SLEEP AND I DIDN'T DO ANYTHING
MR. DITHERS WON'T MIND IF I TAKE HIS KEY AND GO OVER TO HIS HOUSE TO SLEEP
Z-Z
THIS IS RIDICULOUS-- SLEEPING ON BUMSTEAD'S SOFA WHEN I HAVE A NICE SOFT BED OF MY OWN--I'M GOING HOME
MY PRECIOUS DOVE, I'VE RETURNED TO MY LITTLE NEST AND I BEG YOUR FORGIVENESS
?
OH, HELLO, MR. DITHERS
WELL, ANYWAY-- HE'S A VERY INTERESTING MAN TO WORK FOR
CHIC 12-8 YOUNG
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NEW METHOD WILL SPEED UP POSTAL DELIVERY

By Eric Downton

OTTAWA.

THE substitution of code numbers for mailing addresses is among steps being considered by British, American, and Canadian postal experts for the attainment of a rapid, nearly automatic "Atlantic Mail."

The experts are currently engaged in studies in London Washington and Ottawa.

"Atlantic Mail," suggested as a long-term goal, would entail conformity among the three countries' postals systems, including standardised envelope sizes and addressing methods.

A British team of postal experts that has been visiting the U. S. and Canada insists that North American mail service is "very bad" compared to Western Europe's, especially in regard to the speed of delivery and the number of daily deliveries made to the average taxpayer.

MORE SPEED

One British expert commented: "It is a fact that the U. S. and Canada have bad postal service. It could be vastly improved, however, if British experience in this field were utilised in a co-ordinated programme."

British Postmaster-General Marples is an enthusiastic advocate of the "Atlantic Mail" concept.

"We are developing the world's best electronic mail-sorting machines," he says.

"The trouble is that these machines have to rely on someone reading an address and pressing a button.

"The public have accepted the idea of a telephone number.

"If we can persuade them to accept an address number, or code, the machines would be able to sort — without human aid — standardised envelopes, each bearing a code number in a prescribed place on the envelope. It would speed up and cheapen the process enormously."

MAIL-SORTER

Canada's main contribution to the improvement of mail service today is an intricate device claimed to be the world's first complete electronic mail-sorter.

The code figures guide electronic brains that do the actual sorting.

If the letters arrived with code numbers already on them the human hand could be eliminated altogether from the process.

VERSATILE STOMACH

Chronicle Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD.

HOW'D you like a few raw tuna eyes, a nice healthy helping of cobra gall and a mess of fried locusts topped off with a slug of snake wine?

They may not sound like a gourmet's dream to you, but actor William Holden thinks it's just fine.

He also goes in for monkey brains, fried bees and cactus worm salad.

Holden, a world traveller who usually manages to spend only a few weeks a year in Hollywood, feels there's no point in being persnickity.

"When you so travelling around as much as I do have to have a versatile stomach," he laughed. "I'll eat anything if I see other people eat it and still live!"

Bill, who evidently believes that a rolling actor gathers more gloss, figures that since 1951 he has covered an average of 100,000 miles per year.

"All travellers have their special gripes," Bill admitted, "with some it's the food, with others it's the beds, but with me it's the bathroom. I can't stand having to share a bath so you can imagine my reaction when I got to Ceylon (for "river kwai") and found I had to share a make shift bath with 1200 other people!"

"One day I was late on the set and the director wanted to know why. I told him I was waiting for the bathroom!"

Bill said the living conditions were so congested on the Ceylon location that it reminded him of that old Bob Hope joke—"The fellow in the next room had a headache and I had to take an aspirin."

King Of Earth-Movers Plans 'Second Suez'

TEL AVIV.

SIXTY-seven-year-old Jake Sensigar, the "King of the Earth-Movers, plans to make Israel economically solvent by pumping waters from the Dead Sea, in the world's lowest depression (1,300 feet below sea level), to a point on the Mediterranean coast 100 miles away.

Sodom's fabulous riches of potash, bromine, asphalt, salt and other valuable minerals would thus find an outlet to the world's sea lanes.

Although he considers himself a Zionist ("I was in Palestine before Ben-Gurion") Jake Sensibar does not work for charity.

Lifetime Work

All his deals with Israel are transacted on a sound commercial basis, and everybody—Sensibar, Israel and the workers—make a nice profit all around.

Born in 1890 in Russia, Jake Sensibar and his family left for Palestine because of the Anti-Jewish pogroms.

Arriving in Chicago, however, they found out that the only job openings still available were to haul sand in Indiana for Elbert Gary and the United States Steel Corporation.

At 12, Jake was pushing wheelbarrows of sand for 25 cents a day.

Today, Jake might make that much in a few minutes.

Between 1952 and 1957, Sensibar's Chicago Aggregates Construction Corporation drained 35,000 acres of steaming malaria-ridden Huleh Valley swamps to provide a livelihood for 80,000 people and surplus food for 500,000 more.

In five years, Sensibar recovered enough land for 100 new villages and enough water for 9,000 farmsteads.

HIS MACHINES ARE NOW RECOVERING 11,000,000 TONS OF HIGH-GRADE PEAT, WORTH MORE THAN $400,000,000.

This is a lifetime project of gigantic proportions, but is only a beginning as far as Sensibar's Israeli operators are concerned.

By LEO HEIMAN

On December 23, 1957, the Israeli Government paid Sensibar $500,000 as the first instalment for his newest project—the pipeline to the Mediterranean.

The present stage of Sensibar's project involves laying a 100-mile pipeline from Sodom to the Mediterranean where the Dead Sea brine, known as sylvanite, will be separated into potash, salt and other components and pumped or carried by conveyor belts aboard waiting ships.

By cutting transportation and reloading charges, a saving of 85 per cent is expected to be achieved in production costs.

More important, Sensibar guarantees boosting annual potash production from 100,000 tons in 1957 to 540,000 tons in 1961.

Huge Profit

The Sodom-Mediterranean pipeline would mean a net annual profit of some $10,000,000 to Israel's depleted treasury, but Sensibar doesn't stop here.

The next stage of his project to make the Dead Sea alive is to lay a pipeline from Sodom to Elath on the Red Sea.

The Israeli Government likes this plan so much that a special team of experts is now engaged in top-level marketing research in Africa, Asia and the Far East to find out how many tons of potash, salt, and other products of Dead Sea brine could be shipped out of Elath.

Big Ambition

When the Elath potash pipeline is completed — Sensibar plans to finish it by 1965—Israel would be able to export over a million tons of potash, and unlimited quantities of other minerals every year—ten times as much as at present.

But Jake Sensibar's biggest plan is to be build "a new trench right across Israel" to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

NRITTYA SHALA PLANS BIG MUSIC, DANCE FESTIVAL

SUNDAY GEM

He who thinks he can do without the world deceives himself; but he who thinks that the world cannot do without him is still more in error.

THE stands and lawn of the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium were seething with humanity of every description on Tuesday afternoon when over a lakh of persons witnessed the Takht-Nashini ceremony of the 49th Imam, the twenty-year-old Aga Khan IV.

The late Aga Khan was truly a fabulous figure, a man who lived life to the full, was blessed with worldly goods as come to few in this world, was a many-faceted personality and was treated as a king in whatever part of the world he moved.

Named by him as his successor, to follow in his illustrious footsteps is his grandson Prince Karim, who has already known the reverence of thousands of Ismailis, and who from the comparatively secluded life of a university student, has become a figure of world renown in the perpetual orbit of the spotlight.

Despite his youth and comparative inexperience, the young Aga Khan could not but create a very pleasing impression on the tens of thousands whose eyes were focussed on him, as he sat in solitary dignity upon the ceremonial chair on the flower-decked dais.

Handsome and poised, he received the homage of his numerous followers and the ovation from the vast gathering with becoming grace, reflecting the ease with which he had accepted his exalted position, as spiritual leader of the vast Ismaili population the world over.

Present that afternoon for the installation ceremony was all the "who's who" of Bombay, the foreigners with cameras slung over their shoulders busy taking shots of a memorable occasion which could almost be described as legendary in this twentieth century era!

It was a mammoth crowd, but arrangements were properly handled, the orderly conduct of the masses was a point that must have greatly relieved the committee of organisers and volunteers.

Nrittya Shala

THE Urvashi Sangeet Nrittya Shala is an Indian art academy for the teaching of classical dancing, music, drama and painting.

The principal of the academy is Miss Sophie Kelly, herself a versatile artist who has striven hard for the establishment and promotion of this institution.

At the Hill Grange School at Pedder Road, "The Urvashi Sangeet and Nrittya Festival" is scheduled to take place from Thursday, March 27, to Sunday March 30, inclusive, at 8 p.m. each evening.

Many eminent persons have accepted Miss Kelly's invitation to preside on different days, the names being His Excellency Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, Chief Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla, former Governor and Chief Minister of Orissa, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, and Union Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil.

Participants in the Festival are artists of all-India fame who will undoubtedly thrill audiences interested in Indian classical music—among those who will figure in the Festival of four days are (1) Amir Khan, (2) Begum Akhthar Bai Faizabad, (3) Bismilla and party, (4) Nazakat Ali and Salamat Ali, (5) Keserbai Kerkar (6) Kamla Laxman and troupe, (7) The Travancore Sisters and (8) Rais Khan and Ali Akbar.

Tickets are available at the Hill Grange School and the proceeds will go towards the upkeep of the institution.

Under Stars

ON the terrace overlooking the calm, unruffled waters of the Chowpatty bay, the Dalal sisters Veena, Sulochana and Vimla had collected a large number of their friends to join in the birthday celebrations of Vimla.

The evening began with the bright rays of the sun and continued until the stars made their twinkling appearance.

The group of guests included Mr. Narendra Jain, Mr. and Mrs. Hingorani, Miss Gool Andhiyaroojina, Mr. Surendra, Mr. and Mrs. Bhupendra Shah, Captain Das, Mr. Rusi Patel, Miss Vellore and Mr. Hassan Schustary.

Cabarcade

IT was Aarons' Night at Greens Hotel Saturday last when this talented foursome presented their show known as Cabarcade before a large and enthusiastic crowd of revellers.

The Senior Aarons were the first to introduce the Samba in Bombay, and though they have not been actively behind the footlights in recent months, their versatile kids Edwin and Salome have rocked their way around, receiving popular ovation everywhere for their slick and nimble performances.

The talent scouts of Indian movies were not slow to spot them and Edwin and Salome have been signed up for various film contracts as well.

At the Cabarcade fiesta, the Aaron family combined to present their repertoire of dances, ranging from rhythmic and fiery Spanish numbers to the languid grace of the Argentina tango, and rising to a merry climax in the current craze for jives and flings! Bombay could certainly do with more of these floor shows.

Also featured in the programme were the Saralujos,' a vocal group in pleasing harmony, the Teenage Rockers in their typical offerings, and two Sindhi youths, Ram and Sunder, who imitated the Elvis Presley style of singing.

Twinkle Toes

STILL continuing with the "show business", we may take in our stride Jimmy Bharucha's presentation at the Taj, the highlight of which was the excellent dance demonstration of the International ballroom pair Jimmy and Olive Culip, currently cruising on the Caronia.

The hall was packed for no matter how short the time at his disposal, Jimmy Bharucha is always confident of a full house.

Blond, graceful, and wearing the most gorgeous dresses (changing from one to the other with amazing speed) Olive Culip was a beautiful figure as she swayed with her partner in a variety of rhythm and tempo, to the loud cheers of an appreciative audience.

In the parade for the most striking pace, the winner by popular vote was slim and sloe-eyed Miss Phylis Hornby, and when Arnold and Zenita and Tony and Isabella are competitors in a Rock 'n' Role competition number, is there any other pair that can hope to reach out for the trophy?

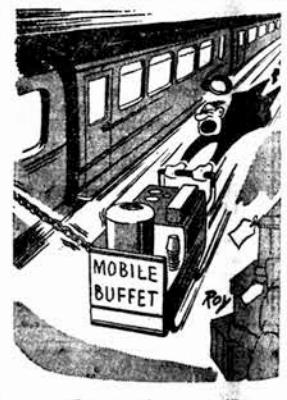
Both couples were spectacularly costumed, and it was a treat to watch their effortless, intricate and acrobatic movements.

Burlesque

THE next presentation of the Time and Talents Club Charities Committee will be a burlesque play "The Princess in Tartary" by Daniele Vare, presented by "The Marionette Playmakers," with music by Zoli Bakonyvari.

There will be 10 performances at the residence of Dr. A. G. Brocke, 2B Narayan Dabholker Road, off Nepean Sea Road. The dates are March 20, 21, 22 24, 26, 27, 28 29 and 31 and April 1.

Tickets are uniformly priced at Rs. 10 and will be available from Mrs. J. K. Daruwala. Accommodation is limited to 60 seats per performance.



"Let go that spoon!"

Fancy Dress

"MOUNT Nepean," the enchanting hilltop residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ratanji Dubash was the scene of plenty of excitement and hilarity, the occasion being the celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Freedom from inhibition was the order of the day. Guests began to pour in by the score from ten o'clock in the night, dressed in all manner of costumes, some gay, some sombre, some unique and some hilarious.

Among those who won prizes for their original costumes were A. C. Guzder of Air-India International and his wife.

Mr. Guzder had come dressed as a ballerina and indulged in his natural tendency to become airborne on the slightest pretext.

The host was a perfect picture of a stately Bedouin from the heart of Arabia, and his wife Maku was completely camouflaged in a threetier wedding cake facsimile, so much so that every step for her was a painful and cumbrous process.

There were several others, too numerous to describe who all added to the gaiety of the party with their bizarre ensembles.

An appetising supper and dancing to the tuneful melodies rendered by maestro Goody Seervai and his Orchestra were other attractions that night all of which combined to keep the party going at a rollicking pace long after the bells had chimed the hour of midnight.

Some of the prize-winners and revellers at the Ball organised by Jimmy Bharucha at the Taj.

GYPSY CARAVAN

The Aron quartet in a vivacious scene from the Gypsy Car avan.

SEATO Continues Shadow-Boxing

IT is a sad commentary on the utility of military alliances that, full four years after the formation of the SEATO pact, Communist subversion, inspired and assisted from without, allegedly continues to be the main and immediate threat to the security of the area covered by the agreement.

This revelation is contained in a report published this week from Manila.

The report further considers Communist objective as the eventual domination of free Asia.

The SEATO pact nations are Britain, the U.S., France, Australia and New Zealand and three Asian countries—Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

Obviously, the alleged Communist threat is directed towards the three countries of Asia.

It does not seem that the menace has reached any alarming proportions, for there have been no reports of large-scale Communist activities in these countries or of any danger of a Communist-engineered political upheaval.

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Communist effort towards the economic penetration of the SEATO area is, however, possible.

To counter this, a sum of 500 million dollars in non-military aid has been given to the three Asian members in the last four years.

Last year alone, these countries received 600 million dollars, and other beneficiaries of Western aid were South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos (which are not members of SEATO).

Australia has also offered one million dollars to the three Asian nations of SEATO.

All this aid from various quarters is said to be "non-military," but ultimately, as Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Foreign Minister, let it out, the economic assistance was "to enable them (the countries) to build up their defences."

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The present SEATO conference at Manila may prove momentous, as there is likely to be a move to induce the three Asian countries to agree to the establishment of nuclear or rocket bases on their territories.

THIS WILL HAVE TO BE DONE. THE VALUE OF SEATO AS A DEFENCE ORGANISATION WOULD BE NEXT TO NIL IN THE PRESENT AGE WITHOUT ATOMIC ARMS AND MISSILES OF BOTH LONG AND INTERMEDIATE RANGES.

Pakistan has been crying for such weapons, but will not be supplied ony because of an assurance to India to this effect.

The establishment of nuclear and rocket bases in Thailand and the Philippines is, however, almost certain, for these are countries holding highly strategic positions in East Asia.

The Soviet Government has realised this eventuality in advance, and it gave a stern warning to Asian nations that they would lay themselves open to nuclear retaliation if they agreed to oblige the West in throwing a defence ring round the Soviet Union.

There was a further charge that the Western powers, by establishing these bases abroad, were seeking to deflect nuclear retaliation from their own shores.

This may appear a typical Communist insinuation, but has India too not stoutly resisted the proposal to make of Asian nations military bases in the dreaded nuclear and rocket age?

The Soviet threat of retaliation can well be executed and it is for the Asian member-nations of SEATO to ponder deeply over the consequences of their heavy and direct involvement in a future war that will carry death and devastation on a scale which the human mind boggles to contemplate.

Civil War

A FULL-SCALE civil war is now proceeding in Indonesia with combined air, sea and land forces directed from Jakarta and operating in full swing against rebel entrenchments in Sumatra.

There were during the week bombings, shelling and naval and paratroop landings—and showering of pamphlets over the area of operations.

All this intense military activity is, of course, a "domestic affair," and if the United Nations has accepted France's plea that the Algerian war falls under the same category, there is absolutely no chance of the world body's intercession in the Indonesian war.

★

Unrest in Indonesia started as nationalist agitation against the Dutch firms and other economic interests in the islands, and the process by which this struggle suddenly deviated into a civil war is not quite clear.

Till now, Asian nations have been helpless witnesses to the political upheaval in Indonesia, but a move is now urgently called for by countries like Malaya, Burma and Ceylon, led by India, to offer their mediation in a quarrel which may do incalculable harm not only to the country concerned but to a wider surrounding area in South-East Asia.

More Alarm

THE accidental dropping of an unarmed atomic bomb this week in Florence, South Carolina, in The United States revealed once again the hazards to which civilian populations in peace time are exposed during military exercises.

The fact that the blast shook an area two miles wide is more indicative of the intensity of the explosion than other attendant circumstances which are sought to be played down.

The accident will create above all fresh anxieties in Britain, where the prospect of a U.S. bomber loaded with atomic weapons — not all of them quite innocent — crashing to earth has been viewed with intense anxiety by the people.

A town in Britain, too, had an experience similar to that of Florence, but happily the effects of the accident were not as grave as one would have expected — or at least were not reported as such.

The Florence mishap is likely to give fresh fillip to the fierce controversy raging in Britain over the advisability of allowing aircraft with nuclear bombs from flying over civilian populations.

The Labour Party will especially find in the accident another stick with which to beat the Tory Government.

Such incidents however, should be above politics and all possible risks from such flights, both from blast and radiation, will have to be eliminated if innocent citizens are to live free from constant fear and anxiety in peace time.

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

U.S., BRITAIN WANT EXPANSION OF EAST-WEST TRADE

THE climate of opinion in both Great Britain and the U.S. is one favourably inclined toward an expansion of trade between Russia and the West.

Today, eight out of 10 Britons and nearly six out of 10 Americans believe the West should agree to expanding foreign trade with the Eastern bloc.

The question of an extension of international trade was one of Soviet Premier Bulganin's proposed items for a Summit Conference agenda in his series of notes to President Eisenhower.

The fact that British opinion is solidly behind such a proposal may come as no surprise, considering Great Britain's "island economy" which depends so heavily on imports and exports.

But the vote in this country on expanding trade with Russia represents one of the greatest shifts in opinion ever recorded by the Institute.

In 1948—at the beginning of the "cold war"—an overwhelming majority of voters wanted to discontinue trading with the Soviets.

Today, the "pro-trade" sentiment in the U.S. is almost as large as was the "anti-trade" sentiment 10 years ago.

In each nation, the affiliated American and British Institutes of Public Opinion asked the identical question of voters:

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"Do you think the Western countries should or should not agree to expand East-West trade?"

The vote in U.S. and Great Britain:

	U.S.	Britain
	%	%
Should agree ..	57	79
Should not ..	21	8
No opinion	22	13

Today's question was one of a series asked in Britain and the U.S. concerning certain of

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

Premier Bulganin's proposed items for high level talks between Russia and the West.

CONSIDERING THAT AN INCREASE IN TRADE WITH THE EAST MIGHT WELL PUT MANY AMERICAN GOODS IN DIRECT COMPETITION WITH PRODUCTS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, IT IS AN INTERESTING COMMENT ON U.S. CAPITALISM THAT SOME OF THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM FOR THE PROPOSAL COMES FROM AMERICAN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE.

In all groups in the U.S. population, however, majority sentiment favours the expansion of East-West trade.

The public's feelings about trade with Russia was first recorded in this country just 10 years ago this month. The trend in the public's thinking since then is an interesting "case history" on one phase of the cold war.

★

In February, 1948—when the question of trade with Russia was raised in connection with Congressional hearings on the Marshall Plan—the American Institute of Public Opinion found seven out of 10 voters of the opinion that trade with the Soviet should be discontinued.

Five years later, in September, 1953, sentiment was against resuming trade with Russia although the opposition had dropped sharply to 48 per cent with 40 per cent favouring increasing the trade volume between the two nations.

By July, 1955—on the eve of the Summit Conference and its subsequent "spirit of Geneva" between the West and East—sentiment in favour of resuming trade with Russia had increased to 55 per cent while opposition dropped still further to 29 per cent.

Surveys in 1957—following the Soviet intervention in Hungary and the consequent cooling off of the Geneva spirit—revealed less and less enthusiasm for a resumption of trade.

The "pro-trade" sentiment appears once more to be in the ascendancy in this country. Its future course—as its past course—will probably be determined to a certain extent by the course of Soviet foreign policy.

Fake Curios Are Big Business

BY EMIL ZUBRYAN
MEXICO CITY.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL treasures are being smuggled out of Mexico at the rate of Rs. 50 lakhs worth a year.

So says Julio Cabrera Ruiz, ex-scientific investigator of archaeological treasures for the Department of Education. Over a 40-year period, he estimates the financial loss to be well over Rs. 40 crores.

Senor Cabrera is concerned about this cultural sacking of his country. But there is another side to the coin—the interest n Mexican antiquities has led to the "taking" of many tourists.

Each year, countless U.S. citizens buy "authentic archaeological pieces" from tourist shops, market places, individuals and hawkers of clay figures or pottery as such stop-off points as teotihuacan, the Aztec ruins near this city, or Mitla.

They pay prices up to Rs. 2,500. And they art being gypped. It's easy enough to find out if your purchase is authentic. If you are allowed to take it out of the country, it's a fake.

For Mexico has an eight-year-old law forbidding removal of archaeological finds from the country. The problem is enforcement—Mexico seems to be one great archaeological site.

Once in private hands, the pre-Columbian idols, jewels, masks and jade pieces rarely return to this country.

Thanks to the tourists, the manufacture of fake "finds" has become big business here. Idols, makes and jewellery are all being turned out.

Marriages Flounder On 5 Rocks

Chronicle Correspondent
ROME.

ITALY, the legendary land of sunshine and love, may not be so sunny after all, romantically speaking.

An Italian psychoanalyst claims that only 10 per cent of married couples in Italy are truly happy.

He blames the rising equality of women as one of the reasons for the high degree of marital discord.

Prof. Nicola Perrotti, director of the Institute of Psychoanalysis in Rome, says bitterness, incompatibility, jealousy, intolerance and lack of understanding, to varying degrees, mar the majority of Italian marriages.

He also states that the greatest proportion of unhappy marriages exist among the propertied classes and not the poverty-stricken masses.

Writing in a Rome newspaper, Prof. Perrotti gives no general explanation for the sad state of marital affairs in Italy.

However, he lists the following as contributing to the discord:

Extreme self-love by one of the mates.

Excessive jealousy, especially by the husband. Prof. Perrotti claims this may often be a symptom of repressed homosexuality.

The need of remaining together for economic or other compelling reasons.

Tyranny or neuroticism by one of the spouses.

Incompatibility of temperament.

Chinai's Eventful Term As Federation Chief

MR. BABUBHAI M. CHINAI, the retiring president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has had an eventful term of office.

Babubhai Chinai.

An out-and-out Congressman who put the country before everything else, Mr. Chinai's task as president was by no means easy.

It speaks volumes for his ability, skill and tactfulness that he not only espoused vigorously the cause of trade, commerce and industry but also managed to do so without offending the Government on the one hand, and the mercantile community on the other.

In fact, the determination and drive he showed in dealing with the problems which came up before him as president, invested his office with great importance and prestige.

DELEGATION

The conferences the Federation convened at his initiative, such as those on Textile Industry and Trade, Sales Tax, Transport, Engineering Industry and Trade and Savings and Investment, increased the prestige and popularity of the Federation and, at the same time, provided a useful forum where different interests could express their points of view and suggestions, enabling the maximum amount of agreement could be put forward before Government.

The Industrial Delegation which visited the U.S.A., Canada and the Continent last year is a solid achievement of Mr. Chinai's presidential term for the tour paved the way for the large-scale financial assistance which the country is now receiving from the U.S.A., United Kingdom, Germany and France.

The Federation's Building Scheme which was completed during the year is another feather in his cap.

The project was lagging behind all these years, but immediately he took up office, he applied his mind to the scheme and completed the task in advance by at least 6 months.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Again, with a view to giving sufficient opportunity for the delegates to take part in the Annual Session, Mr. Chinai extended the duration of the Session to 3 days and introduced the practice of consideration of subjects at Group Committees and discussions at luncheon meetings.

Besides, he also saw to it that special studies were undertaken by the Federation with the assistance of independent organisations like the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Another activity to which importance was attached was parliamentary work. During the last session, two officers of the Federation were exclusively put to be in close touch with members of Parliament.

OUTLOOK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR IN INDIA

THE private sector of industry in India continues to entertain misgivings that the narrow space allotted to it at present in the country's economy may undergo further shrinkage—like some familiar brands of cotton cloth after every wash.

No one can say with any certainty when private enterprise will develop the texture of "Sanforized" cloth.

For the moment, the public sector, in search of "lebensraum," keeps on expanding and edging out the other economy.

Addressing the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Delhi, Mr. Nehru decried the tendency to see any inherent hostility between the two sectors.

In a way this is true, for both the sectors are engaged in the common task of producing wealth for the country.

His assertion nonetheless that private enterprise occupies an important place in the life of the country has to be squared with his warning that it must function within the confines of the Plan.

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As the Plan is calculated to achieve a socialistic pattern of life for India, the gradual abridgement of the private sector is inevitable, whatever comforting words may be said to allay present fears.

During the coming financial year, Government investment in the public sector will go up by nearly 150 per cent.

At the end of the present financial year State holdings in various corporations will be Rs. 192 crores.

During the following 12 months, there will be an increase of about Rs. 286 crores.

On March 31, 1959, the holdings will reach Rs. 478 crores.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

In this expanding public sector of industry and within the confines of the Plan, the fast dwindling role of private enterprise can well be imagined.

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So much for the contracting scope of the private sector.

Something can be also said for the burdens it carries.

Mr. Babubhai M. Chinai, president of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, complained at the Delhi session that taxation fell heavily on industrial initiative and responsibility which were badly needed today.

It is the combined incidence of various taxes—tax on bonus shares and dividends, expenditure and wealth tax and gift tax—coupled with the compulsory deposit scheme, which largely explains the nervous state of the capital market.

The incidence of various direct taxes on companies increased last year by about one-fourth—from 43.4 per cent to 56 per cent.

Out of 19 kinds of direct taxes prevailing in 13 different countries, no less than 15 were levied in India, while, in other countries hardly four to ten of them were levied.

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The restricted range of the private sector and the heavy imposts it bears are not denied.

Mr. Nehru explained the motive of nationalisation as the only way to prevent the collapse of certain important undertakings through reckless speculation on the part of those in control or through other hazards.

This is true as a proposition to be enunciated, but the Mundhra affair showed that the nationalised sector was capable of producing its own scandals in this very respect.

As for the heavy taxation on private enterprise, that policy, Mr. Nehru maintained, was "inevitable," as the guiding consideration was to find the resources for the Plan.

The logic seems to be inexorable—the scope of the Plan has been fixed and the scale of taxation is inevitable to meet the resources.

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The question may yet be asked whether confidence can be revived in the capital market and whether savings on a large scale can be promoted by less burdens on industry and incomes without in any way prejudicing the social objectives of the Plan or the interests of the exchequers.

Such a policy sounds too good to be practicable.

It can be suggested, but it is doubtful if it can be executed.

Perhaps one is nearer the truth in proposing a further realistic revision of the Plan with a sounder order of priorities.

'BROKEN DATE' GIRL HAS FULL FAITH IN JOURNALIST

PARIS.

THE MOST PATIENT MAN WE'VE EVER MET IS A PARIS NEWSPAPER REPORTER NAMED PIERRE LINDEN. HE JUST WAITS AND WAITS AND WAITS.

For what? For the day he'll lead dancer Noelle Adam to the altar and make her Madame Linden.

Noelle, in case you don't know, is the luscious 23-year-old star of "Broken Date," the sexiest ballet on this side of the Atlantic.

She has been engaged to 36-year-old Pierre for six years which must seem like a very long time to any fiance, especially a Frenchman.

Explains the patient Pierre: "It's taken us so long to find a suitable apartment but now I've found one and we'll be getting married this summer."

Poor Pierre. He doesn't realise it, but he's going to have to wait some more. For we went round to see the young Mlle. Adam and found she was barking up an entirely different tree.

"Yes, we will get married," she told us, "but not this year, maybe not even next. I have so many commitments."

We suggested that even the most patient fiance might find this a little wearisome but Noelle gave a wiggle and a pout.

"Dear Pierre," she said. "He is very faithful, like zee dog. He will wait O.K."

NOW WE HEAR THAT HOLLYWOOD IS DANGLING A LONG-TERM CONTRACT IN FRONT OF NOELLE.

SHE'S ALMOST MADE UP HER MIND TO SAY "YES," AND IF SHE DOES, THE PATIENT PIERRE MAY HAVE TO WAIT FOR ANOTHER SEVEN YEARS.

Fifty . . . Fifty

JEAN (C'est Si Bon) Sablon, the singer with a heart-throb in his voice is home again after spending a year raising 60,000 turkeys in Brazil.

And his thoughts are turning to marriage.

Jean, now a youthful 50, says he knows exactly who the future Madame Sablon would be but..... and here he sighed.... he doesn't see any chance of making it right now.

"I have never married," he told us "but I know the woman I would like to be my wife. She is French, charming and not at all famous. But she is very sweet and dear to me."

All of which we found more than a little confusing.

Especially when Jean added that up to now he's considered himself too young for marriage but now feels that he'll soon be too old.

Long-Shots?

WE had luck this week with a twinkle-eyed, balding little man of 74 who had made a very good living for himself these past 52 years by backing long-shots.

Not on the race-tracks but in the much more chancy field of art.

Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler is his name and he told us he very nearly became a banker instead of one of the world's most successful art dealers.

"I was 22 at the time" he said, "and I hated banking. So I decided to become a picture dealer."

How, we wondered, does a fledgling of 22 know what pictures to buy and whether they will be worth good folding money in the years ahead?

"Easy," chuckled Mr. Kahnweiler, "Me, I just know a good picture when I see one. Take Picasso. Anybody could buy from him in 1907. But they didn't. So I liked him. His first pictures, I remember, I brought for 10 francs each."

Our Paris Diary

Mr. Kahnweiler chuckled again, no doubt thinking that Picassos today fetch anything up to dol. 15,000.

Other long-shots in the Kahnweiler stable, all picked when they were unknown, have been: Derain, Vlaminck, Braque, Leger and Juan Gris.

Mystery Man

ANDRE Dubonnet head of the the famous aperitif firm, has just completed one of the biggest Riviera real estate deals in years by selling his showpiece estate for more than dol. 1,000,000. He built it six years ago at the Cap D'Antibes on a five-acre spread.

The buyer gets a three-in-one deal — the main villa, another one for guests and a third for servants.

Thrown in with them is an enormous heart-shaped swimming pool.

Hardest thing of all was to find out the name of the buyer.

For some reason, everyone wanted to keep his name out of it.

Now that this column has dug out his identity, we understand the reticence.

The mystery man is none other than Baron Von Krupp, German armaments king.

Love Me Tender

EDITH Piaf, back in showbiz after a two-year la-off, is hoping to rocket a new singing discovery to stardom. His name: Felix Marten. His job: Docker.

La Piaf says, "Felix has the voice. Now the hardest thing is to teach him to be more tender."

Music Maestro

Most talked about composer in Paris just now is 27-year-old Marcel Magne, the man who likes to be different.

He's just held a concert of what he calls "Music Psychologique." The whole thing is ultrasonic and inaudible to the human ear.

But the crowds flocked in just the same and solemnly sat through two hours of silence, punctuated with bursts of applause.

The Outsider

Francoise Sagan tells us she went to visit a man friend who is sick in hospital this week.

"How is he making out?" she asked the pretty nurse.

Nursie tossed her head. "He's trying hard but I'm afraid he hasn't a chance. He's just not my type."

Punjab Riots

THE justification of the police firing at Jullundur in the Punjab, on February 8 last, as maintained in the Khosla report, was fully expected.

After all, the police did their duty in quelling a disturbance that would have taken a still uglier turn if the firing had not been resorted to.

The shower of brickbats thrown by the processionists before the Gurudwara and the extensive stone-throwing indulged in by both the sides—members of the Hindi Raksha Samiti and the Sikhs—would never have ended and possibly lit up a general communal conflagration but for the timely intercession of the police.

The more pertinent part of the report deals with the fixing of the guilt for the riots both on the Samiti processionists and the inmates of the Gurudwara.

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Indeed, the blood of the two persons killed in the firing lies on the heads of the protagonists of both the sides, as well as responsibility for injury to seven more.

Though the attitudes of defiance and obduracy taken up by them were "criminal" in nature, the pity is that no action can be taken against them for disturbing peace and undermining law and order.

THE REPORT SHOWS HOW SENSITIVE THE SIKHS ARE ON RELIGIOUS MATTERS AND HOW UNSCRUPULOUS SOME OF THE SAMITI LEADERS WERE IN PROVOKING FROM A SAFE DISTANCE THE PROCESSIONISTS TO ACTION.

There are some valuable lessons contained in the Khosla findings, but the capacity of this country to learn them seems to be restricted.

Aga Khan

IT was highly pertinent that His Highness the 49th Imam-e-Zaman at his Takht-Nashini ceremony in Bombay, recalled with pride the fact that this city is "the birthplace of our modern, world-wide community."

The Ismailis, whose religious head and spiritual guide is the Aga Khan, are a peaceful community with their main interests in life centred in trade and business.

They form an appreciably large proportion of Muslims in the city, though the community is also spread out in Pakistan, East Africa and, in small proportions, in other parts of the world.

The Imam-e-Zaman enjoined on his flock that its secular loyalty should be solely to India and its elected Government.

Forty million Muslims have been living in India after the partition of the sub-continent in 1947, and of these the Ismailis constitute a loyal and law-abiding section.

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It is recalled that the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the late Aga Khan, which were held in Bombay in 1944, were a more resplendent affair than the present enthronement ceremony.

Yet what matters most is the continuing identity of view of a community that plays an important role in the economy of Western India.

In 1944, the cry of Pakistan was at its height and there was a series of talks between Mahatma Gandhi and the late Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah. The talks ended in frustration.

It was in this year, significantly, that the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Aga Khan were held in Bombay.

At the Brabourne Stadium, where the ceremony of weighing the Aga Khan in diamonds was held, the address read out to him on the occasion mentioned with justifiable pride that "the Hindus are the right hand and the Muslims the left hand of Mother India."

It is this nationalism that has preserved the well-being and progress of the Ismailis through the first critical years of freedom, and their future is assured in the nation with the fresh declaration of loyalty expressed on their behalf by His Highness the Aga Khan.

DEVELOPMENT OF GRASSLANDS

THE adequate supply of nutritional requirements of cattle, both for improved milk production and draught, is an essential item in any programme for the development of agriculture and livestock. Though the country has a large cattle population, the utility potential of livestock is very low.

Studies indicate that under the Indian conditions, each cow or buffalo produces on an average, products worth Rs. 20 per annum. The utility of the draught cattle also is comparatively low

Studies of the cattle problem indicate that this is due to various factors. The present cattle population is considerably in excess of the available resources of pastures and grasslands and supply of fodder.

It is commonly considered that in relation to the supplies of dry fodder, at least one-third of the cattle population may be regarded as surplus. The position in relation to green fodder is worse, and in the matter of concentrates, still worse.

The pressure of increasing population on land is slowly being felt. The grazing lands which were useful and necessary for producing grass and fodder are steadily diminishing. Large numbers have led to very poor feeding of the cattle.

Consequently poor feeding comes in the way of attempting to raise productivity of the cattle. There is thus a vicious circle which it is difficult to break.

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The problem of solving the fodder problem has to be solved in co-ordination with the general problem of agriculture and live-stock. Pastures and grasslands should be retained and no encroachment for cultivation should be allowed.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF GROWING GRASSES AND GRAZING SHOULD BE STUDIED AND INTRODUCED IN GROWING GRASS AND FODDER.

Grazing areas have hitherto been the mainstay of cattle. Yet in view of the steadily decreasing area of pasture lands and grasslands, a method of mixed farming should be adopted to produce sufficient fodder to the cattle on the farm.

The Bombay State, quite in line with the general position in the whole country, has a

By D. V. CHAUHAN
Deputy Minister, Agriculture

large population of cattle. The whole country has 2,983.4 lakhs of bovine population with about 1,000 lakh acres of pasture lands available for them.

The present Bombay State has a total bovine population of 255.5 lakhs, while the pasture lands available in the State are 50 lakh acres.

The area of the former Bombay State had 138.0 lakhs of bovine population with 22.9 lakh acres of pasture lands. Saurashtra 23.1 lakhs with 4.9 lakh acres, Marathwada 38.7 lakhs with 7.1 lakh acres and Vidarbha 51.4 lakhs with 15.1 lakh acres.

This means that for whatever pastures and grasslands are available in State, every acre of such lands has to feed five heads of cattle.

The above data of livestock refers to bovine population only. In addition, there are 108.8 lakh sheep and goats and 4.5 lakh horses, donkeys and camels in the State.

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In the period of First Plan, very little could be done to improve the existing deteriorated conditions of the grasslands in the State. But in the Second Plan, schemes for improving pasture lands have been undertaken. In the first instance, a scheme is under way in Saurashtra.

It was formulated in conjunction with the Indian Council of Agriculture Research under the Technical Co-operation Mission programme. This Grassland Improvement Project has had the expert guidance of Mr. F. W. Albertson, Grassland and Fodder Specialist of the Kansas State College, U.S.A. Under this scheme, 38 areas comprising 750 acres were selected in the five districts of Saurashtra.

Grasslands in Saurashtra are extensive. But unfortunately nearly all are in a bad condition. Nearly all the good grasses have disappeared and in their place is an open stand of unpalatable, low yielding annual species. Due to heavy and indiscriminate grazing, nearly all the soil has been washed away by severe sheet erosion leaving nothing but rock on the surface.

Condition	Type of Grass.	Location—villages Vaidhari	Hiresar	Average. Paneli	
Reserved	Perennial	49.2	40.5	51.6	47.4
	Annual	50.8	59.5	48.4	52.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heavily grazed.	Perennial	13.0	11.0	17.0	13.7
	Annual	87.0	89.0	83.0	86.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The principal purpose of grassland development is to rehabilitate poor areas so that the original cover of palatable, high-yielding vegetation may be restored. This increase in cover of good plants will furnish protection to the soil so that its fertility may be restored and then maintained. Thus with a better cover of palatable, high-yielding vegetation, and improved fertility of the soil, the carrying capacity of the grasslands will be greatly increased.

The 38 areas are located in different parts of Saurashtra. All of these locations are protected from grazing by employment of a watchman. In some places furrows were made, sods of good perennial grasses were planted, and certain woody plants were removed to facilitate growing of good grasses.

Some areas are selected in the vicinity of Rajkot, on the well-travelled roadsides. This fact would seem to give them greatest value as demonstration areas.

The following table gives the area of some of the plots, sods planted and cost involved.

Location.	Acreage.	No. of sods planted.	Cost in Rs.
Tramba	50	5,600	384
Targhari	70	5,400	280
Kolithad	100	5,000	312
Jamvali	40	7,000	245
Bhunava	20	15,000	300
Hirasar	20	—	119
Total	300		1640

In overgrazed pastureland it is observed that the perennial grasses die and in their stead annual grasses grow from the seeds anew every year. If the grass-lands are protected from indiscriminate overgrazing and the grasses are protected, it has been observed that in the course of two years only the perennial grasses have increased and the annual-grasses gone down in a conspicuously large proportion. This phenomenon was observed in almost all the 38 areas under the paratively low.

It would be observed that the perennial grasses comprised nearly 50% of the total vegetation on the reserve areas where-as they averaged only 13.7% on those heavily grazed.

In order to observe whether it was possible to get back some of the good grasses if we remove grazing for two years, the areas were protected for two years. Two catagories of lands were chosen: grasslands reserved for some years and grasslands heavily grazed.

IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GRASS PRODUCE ON THE RESERVE AREAS WAS THREE TO FOUR TIMES MORE THAN THE QUANTITY OF GRASS IN OVERGRAZED AREAS.

Villages	Produce in pounds Reser-ved areas	Over-grazed areas
Vaidhari	3,897	569
Hirasar	1,914	591
Paneli	1,868	286

This shows the enormous increase in the grass produce. A glimpse at the results of the experiments made for the last two years would show that if scientific methods are used for growing grasses on our pasture lands, the grass produce in this State and in the country can be increased at least four times. While engaged in increasing food production, we cannot ignore our cattle wealth and grass and pasture lands so essential for them.

Better methods of grasslands management must be used if better yields of better grasses are desired. What the grasslands most need is a programme of less intensive use each day, combined with periods of complete rest to the areas.

This will allow the process of secondary succession to operate in such a way that the high yielding, palatable, perennial, and nutritive grasses can be maintained for a good supply of forage for live-stock and for enriching and protecting the soil against erosion.

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The grassland improvement programme described above is designed to give the badly deteriorated grasslands complete rest for two years to allow the better grasses to gain sufficiently in abundance so that, with more moderate use, they may be maintained or increased.

The experience and knowledge gained in Saurashtra would be of immense value, not only in all the areas there, but all over the State. The programme chalked out at present in a limited way will be continued and supplemented in future.

A scene from the drama "Nanjuna Nalige" which was staged last week at Jai Hind College Hall. In the picture are (left to right) K. Vyas Rao, V. S. Talgeri and Smt. Harinakshi who played major roles. The play was directed by K. J. Rao, for Kannada Kala Kendra.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

ENOSHIMA.

THIS resort town south of Tokyo features a golf course that is probably one of the few in the world using ski lifts to carry players from tee to tee.

The course straddles a series of hills overlooking Japan's Pacific coast.

It jumps from hilltop into valley and back up the side of the hill to the greens. One American player here described it as "mountain climbing, not golfing."

Basic requirements for a player to get into the 80's here are strong legs and excellent physocal condition.

The first hole, for instance, tees off at the top of a 100-foot slope.

The fairway is tucked in between two tree-covered hills.

At its widest point, it stretches out to all of 90 feet.

The elevation favours the duffer who has a chance to roll the ball down the side of the hill.

Woe betide a good drive which sails off into the rough.

It can be a 15-minute climb before you get to where you think the ball might be.

Many Hazards

Another hole has several hazards.

First the player tees off on the edge of a recipice onto a green which is almost directly below. At least it looks that way. On the back edge of the green is a stone cliff. Overshoot and the ball bounces back as if it were on a handball court.

From the height of the precipice, the shot looks like an easy nine iron.

And it is, too — but the designers have thrown in an optical illusion.

A soft nine iron shot goes up off the tee and appears to be dropping directly onto the green.

When it reaches the level of the ground below you, however, you discover that it is about 20 feet short which causes it to drop into an impassable gorge.

Local rules allow only one ball to be hit from this tee.

If it goes into the gorge the player descends to the green over narrow goat paths and slim wooden bridges to chip on the green with a stroke penalty.

The ball is never recovered.

Some Help

Another hole ends on the side of a hill. The green has been cut into the side of the rise and the player shoots uphill all the way.

For the next hole, the tee is on top of the same hill, straight up a 60-degree incline.

THE COURSE DESIGNER APPARENTLY HAD A REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE HERE AND A CABLE-PULLED CAR HAS BEEN INSTALLED TO CARRY PLAYERS UP TO THE TEE.

It is a good course for the Japanese, who are not long ball hitters.

Most Americans who play here for the first time think it is an optical illusion — until they start climbing the hills.

JAPANESE GOLF COURSE IS BAFFLING AFFAIR

By PAT CARSON

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Washington Was Warned Of Dental Delinquency

By Nellie Ryder Gates

WASHINGTON.

IF George Washington had had the benefit of TV commercials to show him the use of toothpaste, or of a radio to remind him to visit his dentist at least once a year, he might never have become so dependent on John Greenwood.

John Greenwood was the man who prepared our first President's notoriously ill-fitting set of false teeth.

He wrote Washington the following letter during the first year of his Presidency, giving him drastic warning as to what would happen to his teeth if he neglected them further.

It is hoped that Dr. Greenwood—if he was a doctor—knew more about dentistry than he did about spelling.

Here is the letter, now in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society:

"December 28, 1789—Sir: I sent you the enclosed to setts of teeth, one fixed on the old barre, and the sett you sent me from Philadelphia, which when I received it was very black, ocationed either by your soaking them in port wine, or by drinking it.

"Port wine being sower, takes all the polish and all acids have the tendency to soften every kind of teeth and bone....

"If you want your teeth more yellower, soak them in a broath or pot licquer but not in tee or acid. Porter is a good thing to colour them.....

★

"You will find I have altered the upper teeth you sent me from Philadelphia. Leaving the enamel on the teeth don't preserve them any longer than if it was off.

"It only holds the colour better. But to preserve them they must be very often changed and cleaned for whatever attacks them must be repelled often or it will gain ground and distroy the works.

"The two setts I repaired is done on a different plan than when they are made entirely new, for the teeth are screwed on the barrs, instead of having the barr cast red hot on them, which is the reason I believe they destroy or dissolve, so near the barrs.

"Sir: After hoping you will not be obliged to be troubled very sune in the same way, I subscribe myself, 'Your very humble servant, John Greenwood'."

Good News For Night Fishers

Chronicle Correspondent

DUBLIN.

A Dublin man has invented a fishing rod with lights. The inventor, Thomas Marsh, claims that it is the answer to all night fishing difficulties.

For over a year Marsh has been perfecting a rod which should prove a boon to all night fishing enthusiasts.

Now he has patented the idea.

He feels that the old system where a bell rings to show that a fish has been hooked was not good enough.

Too often the ringing of the bell has forced night fishers to check all rods in the area before they knew just who had got a catch.

Marsh's invention consists of two different types of lighting apparatus—one with a light built on to the cork grip and the other where the rod has been connected to the tackle box.

He claims when a fish is hooked the light will immediately start flashing.

Thus the angler will be able to manage several rods comfortably.

BIG ITEM IN ACTOR'S SUCCESS

Conceding, of course, that talent is the chief requirement for success in the acting trade, character expert Akim Tamiroff, in reviewing his long succession of ups and downs, votes for "staying power" as the second most important factor in the success sweepstakes.

"If youngsters aren't prepared, both physically and mentally, to stick it out and fight their way over many unforeseen barriers, they'd be wise to give up thoughts of making a dent in the acting profession," said Akim, one of Danny Kaye's chief supporters.

talking of BOOKS

Audio Aids Help Learning Of New Languages

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THE one language a visitor seldom hears after he pushes open the doors of Georgetown University's Institute of Languages and Linguistics in the city of Washington, D.C., is English.

As he stands in the entrance hall where students gather between classes or stop to pick up their mail, he may hear Finnish, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, Egyptian-Arabic, Japanese, Turkish or any of the 16 other languages currently being taught there, but rarely English.

There are 32 nationalities among the 500 students, and at least 12 among the faculty members, making it one of the most polyglot places in the city. "But we have no foreigners," says Dr. Leon Dostert, the director.

NEW METHOD

When the University founded the Institute in 1949, it picked Dr. Dostert, a naturalised Frenchman who had had all his language and linguistic training in this country, to head it. He was then—and still is—Chairman of the University's Department of Foreign Languages.

HE BROUGHT A UNIQUE BACKGROUND TO THIS NEW TASK, HAVING ORGANIZED THE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION SYSTEM AT THE NUREMBERG WAR CRIME TRIALS IN 1945-46, AND A YEAR LATER AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS.

An editor, author, recipient of awards from the United States, France, Morocco and Tunisia, he is endowed with extraordinary energy. He appears to be happiest when he is juggling several projects simultaneously, and the Institute has provided him ample opportunity to exercise this amazing dexterity.

The methods he installed in 1949 seemed revolutionary. "The reaction was pretty violent at first," he recalls. "Because we used mechanical devices we were called 'hardware merchants.' And of course, there was resentment because such methods imposed a renovation of the traditional techniques for teaching languages."

AUDIO AIDS

The Institute was the first in in the United States to instal separate, sound-proof booths where the students—using earphones—listen to tape-recordings in the language they are studying and also make their own. Any programme of study is divided between hours in the classroom and the laboratory.

"Audio aids," says Dr. Dostert, "are as important in the teaching of a spoken language as the printing press and books are in the case of a writer."

From his first until his last experience at the Institute, the student finds the emphasis on the rapid spoken word. Not even for the beginners does a professor speak more slowly. His assumption is that repeated hearings will clarify both meaning and words. The validity of that assumption has been proved again and again by the speed with which the Institute's students learn.

Various levels of instruction are offered. There is a regular academic programme, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Languages (which includes a year's study abroad in the field of specialisation) and that of Master of Science in Languages. The same two academic degrees are awarded in Linguistics, although in this case no foreign study is included.

Dissertations for degrees in 1956-57 were written in various languages including Japanese, French, German, Spanish and Russian. A native American—who first learned the language as an adult—submitted a 75-page study in Chinese on problems of alphabetization of the Chinese language.

PROFICIENCY

Academic programme, however, represent only one of the many activities of the Institute.

From the day of its founding, it has also offered a certificate of proficiency in Conference Interpreting to those students demonstrating both an aptitude for the training and a proficiency in two languages. Georgetown thus became the first academic institution in the United States to train interpreters systematically. Most of the courses leading to the certificate are conducted in regular classrooms, but that in "Simultaneous Interpretation" is given in the Multilingual Conference Room.

HERE, THE EQUIPMENT IS SIMILAR TO THAT IN USE AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS. WITH HEAD-PHONES AND A SELECTIVE SWITCHBOARD AVAILABLE AT EACH PLACE AROUND THE LONG CONFERENCE TABLES.

Sound-proof booths, partially of glass, are at each end of the room. One student reads at the conference table, and the immediate translation into other languages of what he is saying is given by the students in the booths.

These oral translations are picked up by the group around the conference table, as they switch from one channel to another on their dials and listen through their ear-phones. Interpreters trained at the Institute have served at various international conferences.

But many of the people who daily pass through the doors of the three connected buildings which house the Institute are not seeking a degree or certificate of any kind. They are simply in search of—or ordered to acquire — a language skill. Officers in a foreign service, for instance, or those in a branch of Defence needing proficiency in the language of the country to which they are being assigned, are sent to the Institute to obtain it.

CONSULTANTS

At the same time that it speeds the learning of foreign languages (among which, by the fall of 1958 will be several of the most widely used African) the Institute is also famous for its teaching of English.

Other members of the faculty are now on leave of absence to serve as English-language consultants to the Government of Indonesia and the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia.

Several years ago, two Slavic speaking Americans trained in teaching methods at the Institute, held pilot courses in the teaching of English at two universities in Yugoslavia. As a result, five universities and several lycees are teaching English with these same techniques.

The Institute has made recordings suitable for use in teaching in 39 languages, as well as preparing textbooks and dictionaries. Among the languages are Tagalog, Visayan, Vietnamese, Thai, Moroccan-Arabic, Serpolan-Arabic, Classic-Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, German, French and Finnish.

Each year since 1950 the Institute has held a yearly Round Table Meeting for a selected number of participating authorities on the subject of language and linguistics. The published reports that result from these meetings are awaited more eagerly each year by the linguistic world.

In the spring of 1957, the general topic of the Round Table Meeting was "Machine Translations," a subject particularly appropriate for the current interests of 22 linguists and lexicographers at the Institute.

In its second year of work, supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, this staff has been perfecting a numerical code system devised (and now patented) by one of its members. The system actually represents a bilingual grammer.

It has been manually demonstrated twice and will shortly be put to the machine test.

IF THE RESULTS ARE AS EXPECTED, THE CODE SYSTEM WILL ENABLE THE MACHINE TO TRANSLATE ABOUT 5,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

Dr. Dostert is directing the Machine Translation project, as well as every other undertaken at Georgetown's Institute of Languages and Linguistics.

In 1949 Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., opened its unique Institute of Languages and Linguistics. Although called "hardware merchants" at first, for the mechanical devices they used to speed the language-learning process, professors at the Institute have since proved the worth of their methods.

BBC Handbook 1958

THE BBC Handbook 1958 provides for listeners and viewers as well as those professionally interested in broadcasting an authoritative work of reference.

One of the most impressive tables in the handbook lists no fewer than 50 countries throughout the world which regularly rebroadcast BBC overseas programmes.

No other broadcasting organisation can show a similar degree of acceptance by overseas listeners.

The Handbook gives a picture of the complexity of Britain's national broadcasting corporation how, subject to the requirements of the BBC charter, the corporation enjoys complete independence in day-to-day operations of sound and television broadcasting.

One-third of the combined output of BBC sound radio programmes in the past year was music and BBC television is now bringing music to a new audience.

Full-scale operas on television are seen on an average by about four million people. Ballet programmes are even more popular.

The cost of television broadcasting increased from £2,675 an hour in 1956 to £3,256 an hour in 1957. Sound broadcasting costs also went up from £540 an hour in 1956 to £575 in 1957.

Looking ahead, BBC News Division forecasts that "pictures on tape" will before long be playing an important part in news programmes.

The Handbooks, as a work of reference, will prove valuable and useful to its readers. It is priced at five shillings.

—P.M.M.

'EyesForNeedy' Wants No Cash

Chronicle Correspondent

MILBURN, N. J.

One of America's most unusual charitable organisations has announced its goal for 1958—not one red cent.

The organisation asks no money. What it does want is 350,000 pair of old eyeglasses, no matter how battered, broken or out of fashion.

New eyes for the needy, a nonsectarian, nonprofit group, salvages the metal in the frames of glasses received as donations to buy new, prescription lenses for people all over the world who await the gift of better sight.

It takes about 40 discarded pair to buy one new pair.

Dozens of women volunteers handle the hundreds of pounds of eye-glasses received in each week's mail by *new eyes for the needy*.

A testing committee supervised by a local optician checks the lenses to see which may be prescribed again.

The organisation has headquarters in the basement of Christ Episcopal Church here.

It has never solicited a dollar in donations, but the thousands of glasses it has salvaged have brought better vision to over 150,000 men, women and children in every corner of the world.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES — Emerald Brooch

"THE END." YOU NOW HAVE ATHENA MARMON'S LIFE UP TO THE PRESENT, CHILD. AS SOON AS YOU TRANSCRIBE TODAY'S DICTATION, YOU WILL TAKE THE MANUSCRIPT..
..TO YOUR EMPLOYER MISS MELLET, WHO WILL SELECT A REPUTABLE PUBLISHER. AND, YOUNG LADY—
IF YOU ALTER OR DELETE A SINGLE SYLLABLE I DICTATED—YOU'LL REGRET THE VERY DAY YOU WERE BORN!
MRS. MARMON, WON'T YOU RECONSIDER—
AT MY AGE, CHILD, IT'S DIFFICULT ENOUGH TO MAKE UP ONE'S MIND. ONCE A DECISION IS MADE, NOTHING IN HEAVEN OR EARTH CAN SWAY ME!
BILLY CARMICHEL'S FATHER WAS A THIEF. HE'S DEAD—HIS SON IS ALIVE. HE WILL PAY HIS FATHER'S DEBT TO SOCIETY. PLEASE LEAVE NOW!
NOT A COMMA NOR A WORD CHANGED. YOU HEARD ME, CHILD?
I HEARD YOU, MRS. MARMON. NOT A COMMA... NOR A WORD!
OH, BILLY—SHE KNOWS I WANT TO JUST SKIP THAT PART IN HER BOOK ABOUT YOUR FATHER..THAT'S WHY SHE THREATENED ME. HONEST, BILLY—I WAS FRIGHTENED!
SHE CAN'T HURT YOU, HONEY—HOW COULD SHE? LOOK—HOLD EVERYTHING UNTIL I GET OVER TO YOUR PLACE. O.K.?
JUST A MINUTE—SOMEONE'S AT THE DOOR.
YES?
I'M FROM THE POLICE, MISS JONES. MAY I COME IN?
YOU'RE A—A POLICEMAN?
YES, LADY. I GOT A COMPLAINT AGAINST YOU. IF YOU'RE WILLING TO ANSWER A COUPLE OF QUESTIONS, MAYBE WE CAN CLEAN IT UP REAL FAST.
WHO'S COMPLAINING—WHAT HAVE I DONE?
LET ME SEE, NOW—YEAH, HERE IT IS. A MRS. ATHENA MARMON CLAIMS YOU—
—STOLE AN EMERALD BROOCH FROM HER—
CLICK!!
I STOLE AN EMERALD BROOCH FROM MRS. MARMON?! OH, NO, MR. DETECTIVE—SHE GAVE IT TO ME!
YOU MEAN YOU ADMIT YOU GOT IT?
OF COURSE I HAVE IT—
HERE!
THIS IS ONE FOR THE BOOKS. LOOK, KID, YOU'RE IN TROUBLE! I'M SORRY!
SHE SAYS YOU SWIPED IT—GOT WITNESSES, AS A MATTER OF FACT. YOU CLAIM SHE GAVE IT TO YOU. GOT ANY PROOF?
N-NO!
YOU INFORMED THE POLICE, LOUIS?
YES, MRS. MARMON.
THE CHILD HAS A GREAT DEAL OF SPIRIT—BUT I IMAGINE THE AUTHORITIES CAN DEADEN THE ENTHUSIASM OF EVEN THE LIVELIEST OF CREATURES.
YOU HAVE SMALL RESPECT FOR HUMAN SPIRIT, MRS. MARMON?
AND YOU HAVE VAST RESPECT FOR IT, LOUIS? AND ISN'T IT IRONIC THAT YOU WILL GO ON SERVING ME UNTIL YOU'RE TOO PALSIED TO HOLD A TRAY?

AMERICAN SINGER'S TEEN-AGER STORY

SING, BOY, SING. By Richard Vincent. Signet Book. Pages 126. Price 25 cents.

The front cover carries the legend "The explosive story of a guitar-playing sensation, who rocked 'n' rolled his way into a world of Cadillacs and girls." And the back cover tells of the Rock 'n' Roll King:

Beat your guitar. Pound it, slam it. Roll your eyes and rock your hips. Sing up a storm, man!

You are something special. You are the singin' idol and thousands of teen-agers worship the ground you walk on. You're the rock 'n' roll king. The world is at your feet. Grab it, man, grab it.

This is the story of Ewell Walker, a country boy who hit the big time overnight ....and the teen-age kids who made him their hero, their idol, their god.

Ewell Walker, with the help of his manager and his director does quite well for himself and his sponsors. But the Walker lad, Hugie (as he was known in his family circle) had a grandfather who was a lay preacher with great faith in God.

He went as far as he could with his grandson's party, but at a certain stage his mind revolts and he returns to his homestead, and after some time falls ill, which brings Hugie to his side.

After the old man passes off, Hugie attends the funeral service in the church and sings a hymn.

While in this act, his feet unconsciously drag him to rock 'n' roll. When he realises what he has done—the act in the church — he runs home crest-fallen.

But his manager and director convince him that is what his grandfather had told him to do — think of God in his own way! So the rock 'n' roll act in the church, with the coffin of his grandfather still there, did not matter at all and it was the right thing—especially because it was the way out of the country house and poverty. And they take him back to the show world business, though he lacked music and was made conscious of it by the pianist sometime earlier, because that was the path for Cadillacs and girls.

Of course it has been filmed by some famous producers in CinemaScope and DeLuxe Color (as Americans spell it).

One wonders whether this is a satire on American youth!

—B.G.L.

French Teachers Cracking

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

SO many French school teachers are cracking up under the strain of overwork and overcrowded classrooms that the Government has launched an investigation to discover whether some new, unknown factors of stress are confronting them.

Of 200,000 public school teachers, more than 5,000 were compelled last year to take leave of absence as the result of nervous breakdowns.

The number succumbing to serious mental ailments, thought to be the product of their professional burdens, has risen by seven per cent in the past five years.

Coming at a moment when French educational authorities, like those of America, have begun a sweeping review of the shortcomings of their aims and methods in light of Russsian scientific advances, the evidence of abnormal stresses among teachers is regarded as especially disturbing.

GLAMOUR LOST

As in the U.S., the need here is for more and better teachers at all levels. But, again as across the Atlantic, the immediate prospect is for fewer and less qualified ones.

TIN PAN ALLEY'S BIG DRIVE FOR COMING OSCAR

HOLLYWOOD.

WITH the Vine Street oddsmakers setting up "The Bridge On The River Kwai" and Alec Guinness's performance therein as almost prohibitive favourites for the 30th running of the Academy sweepstakes on March 26, Hollywood Oscar plungers were turning to the lesser categories recently to find more exciting competition.

As a result, for the first time in a couple of decades, Tin Pan Alley leaps into the limelight.

Contenders for the most popular song of the year are getting as much or more attention from the speculators than headliners in the various acting and technical divisions.

In The Run

The shift in interest to the tune department was brought into sharp focus by the large amount of high-pressure lobbying the writers, publishers and even the singers of contending songs are launching in the closing days of the nominating campaign.

Full-page ads in the daily trade papers point up the melodious merits of this or that tune, and to such an extent that for the first time in years customary leading space buyers—producers and actors—have been overshadowed.

Frank Sinatra is personally behind an expensive drive that is plugging his "All The Way" from "The Joker Is Wild."

while sponsors of Pat Boone's "April Love" led by 20th Century-Fox and Elvis Presley's Jailhouse Rock," backed by MGM, have been training their biggest guns on disk jockeys in the radio and TV field.

They've been successful, too, for these numbers are being ground out over both media on a round-the-clock pattern.

Only a month ago, it appeared certain Debbie Reynold's "Tammy," from her U-I movie of that title, would easily take top honours, but now no one can forecast what result this feverish last-minute campaigning will have on publicity-susceptible Academy voters.

By H. HEFFERMAN

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

Services XI Face Follow-On

SPLENDID FIELDING BY BARODA

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BARODA, March 15.

THE Services XI faced the crisis of a follo w-on on the third day at close in Ranji Trophy circket final against Baroda on Motiba ug ground, having lost their nine first innings wickets for 237 runs in reply to Baroda's first innings 495.

SCORE-BOARD

BARODA (First Innings) .. 495

SERVICES (First Innings

Mahipatsinhji b J. H. Vin .. 0
Atmasing c Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad b J. H. Vin .. 11
Mohindersingh c M. Limaye b Chandu Borde .. 73
H. T. Dani c M. Limaye b Vijay Hazare .. 51
C. V. Gadkari c Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad b J. H. Vin .. 14
Hemu Adhikari c M. Limaye b C. Borde .. 36
I. M. Kunzru b Madansing Parmar .. 7
Surendranath c Vijay Hazare b C. Borde .. 9
S. Ganeshan c Deepak Sodhan b C. Borde .. 15
C. M. Muddiah batting .. 9
C. B. Ramesh batting .. 3
Extras .. 9

Total (for 9 wickets) 237

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-23, 3-104, 4-146, 5-165, 6-176, 7-191, 8-220, 9-229.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J. H. Vin 20-7-31-3; Deepak Sodhan 3-0-13-0; Vijay Hazare 17-7-30-1; Dattajirao Gaekwad 2-0-9-0; J. M. Ghorpade 22-7-55-0; Madansing Parmar 10-5-48-1; Chandu Borde 28-12-42-4.

Services who have a formidable batting side, could not reach their 567 as recorded against Delhi in 1952-53 on suitable turf wicket.

Thanks to fine good catches made by Madhu Limaye, Baroda's wicket-keeper, and Maharaja Fatehsingrao Gaekwad, bowlers J. H. Vin and Chandu Borde were the most successful bowlers of day with a bowling analysis of three for 31 and four for 42.

Sparkling batting, however, came from Indian test cap, Bal Dani, who contributed the fastest score of 53 in 97 minutes with 8 fours and Mohindersing who knocked up a flawless 73 in 221 minutes with fours. Later he gave valuable assistance to Dani, Gadkari and Hemu Adhikari and went down at fall of fifth wicket.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Resuming today's play overnight's Atmasingh and Mohindersing faced swinger Vin and ace out and in-swinger Vijay Hazare, the former could only add two runs to overnight 21 for 1 when he was well caught by Fatehsingrao Gaekwad, the Baroda Maharaja, as he attempted to drive in-swinger off Vin through slips to give a dolly catch.

This turned down hopes of Services.

DANI AND MOHINDER CARRIED ON BATTING TILL 100 APPEARED ON BOARD, THIS SCORING RATE BEING THE FASTEST OF THE DAY WITH 100 IN 134 MINUTES.

This pair added valuable 81 runs to the third wicket partnership, but Dani in playing overconfidently chased an outswinger off Vijay Hazare and mistimed, with result he gave a difficult catch to Madhu Limaye.

This brought Chandu Gadkari, Indian test batsman, to join Mohinder in defence, but Gadkari after playing couple of shots made the same mistake as his predecessor with result he gave catch to Vijay Hazare in the gully for the ball to rebound for Fatehsingrao Gaekwad to catch it by jumping in air.

Adhikari, the Services skipper, joined in to stop rot and he was only player then who was playing confidently the spin attack of Chandu Borde and Ghorpade who were brought in by Datajl.

Mohindersingh and Adhikari were dismissed by Borde with vigilant flights, both giving catches to eagle-eyed Madhu Limaye.

Mohinder's 73, realised in 221 minutes included 11 fours was highest individual total of the side, whereas Adhikari's 36 with four fours was a captain's knock when the side was collapsing.

ADHIKARI HAD TO PLAY BOTH ENDS TO SAVE FOLLOW-ON BUT AS OTHERS DID NOT ASSIST HE HAD TO GIVE AWAY HIS WICKET. NO OTHER SERVICES PLAYER COULD FACE SPIN ATTACK AS NICELY AS ADHIKARI.

Nagpur Protest Overruled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The protest lodged by Nagpur United for being made to play the second half of extra time last evening in their match against Phoenix Mills, was overruled by the Gold Cup Hockey Tournament Committee.

Nagpur United had lost to Phoenix Mills by a solitary goal scored in the second session of the extra time.

U. S. Reaches Agreement With Russians

NEW YORK, March 15.

THE American Amateur Athletic Union announced here today that it had reached an agreement with its counterpatr in the Soviet Union on the staging of several American-Russian athletics, wrestling, basketball and weight-lifting matches this year.

The encounters have been arranged in the spirit of the recent Soviet-United States agreement to encourage sports meets between the two countries. An American athletics team, 64 strong, is to meet a Soviet team in Moscow on July 27 and 28. All men's and women's Olympic events will be disputed at this meeting.

The American Athletic Union's Basketball champion team (men and women) will leave for the Soviet Union on April 20, and will dispute six matches there against Russian sides.

A team of wrestlers from the Soviet Union is to arrive in the United States in April to dispute four matches against American wrestlers. A team of Russian strongmen is expected in the United States in May to dispute two matches against American weightlifters.—UPI-AFP.

Keen Interest In Scottish Squash

LONDON, March 15.

Edinburgh is keenly looking forward to the open squash rackets championship of Scotland which begins today, as it will give enthusiasts the opportunity of seeing in action Hashim Khan and the other Pakistani exponents of the game who carried all before them in London earlier in the year.

Pak Athletes Lower Three Asian Records

PESHAWAR, March 15.

Pakistan athletes broke three Asian records on the opening day of the sixth Pakistani Olympic Games, which got under way at the Peshawar Stadium yesterday.

Havildar Hiaderkhan set a new Asian record for the discuss, when he threw 144 feet 10 and 3/4 inches to beat the previous record of 142 feet three and 5/8 inches held by Parduman Singh of India.

Havildar Mohdnawa set a new Asian javelin record with a throw of 223 feet nine inches to beat his own record of 210 feet.

A new 400 metres hurdles Asian record was set by Mohammed Yaqoob in 53.8 secs. He beat the previous record of 54.1 secs. held by Pakistan's Mirbakhan.—UPI-AFP.

Madras Need 88 To Win

MADRAS, March 15

Madras require 88 runs with six wickets in hand to beat Ceylon at the close of the second day play in the annual Gopalan Trophy Cricket Match at Chepauk today.

Continuing their overnight innings of 131 for six, Madras were all out after one hour's play for—185 runs. Kripal, the captain made the top score of 60 including eight fours. Mohanrai was the next highest scorer with 34 while Joynt hit 21 including two sixers and two fours.

Prins, the Ceylon skipper, who dominated the visitors batting yesterday claimed five wickets for 58 including that of Kripal Singh.

Ceylon lost one wicket at lunch for 26 but on a wicket showing signs of breaking up the batsmen were often in two minds five wickets went down for 71 but Inman stood firm.

The match is still open and with the wicket playing tricks one would be a brave man to forecast the final result.

Funds For Promotion Of Sports

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The Government of India has provided nearly Rs. 3,000,000 for the promotion of sports and games during the next fiscal year, it is learned.

The amount will be utilised for the construction of sports centres, guests houses, stadia and other schemes.

It may be recalled that the second Five-Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 20,000,000 for the promotion of sports and games.—NAFEN.

Peermahomed In Top Form

BOMBAY, Saturday.

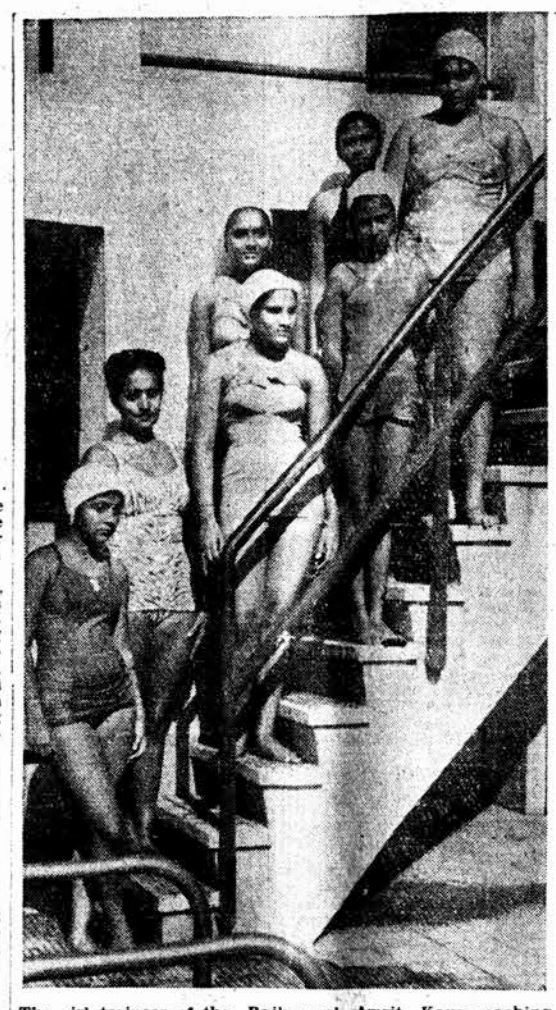
Habib Peermahomed —100 was in irresistible from when eh beat D. D. Batliwalla —120 by 250 to 53 points in the Builders' Cup Handicap Billiards Tournament played this evening at the Proctor YMCA.

Habib made breaks of 41, 37, 48, 60, 23, 20 and 21, while Batliwalla had one good break of 44.

S. N. Sanyal —120 beat T. S. Naidu +50 by 250 to 242 points. Sanyal made breaks of 37, 32 and 44.

T. M. Kateli (scratch) beat S. P. Ahuja —110 by 250 to 137 points.

T. Lopez —60 beat N. M. Parsekar —30 by 250 to 217 points. Lopez made breaks of 63 and 38.



The girl trainees of the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur coaching scheme for swimmers pose with their coach, (second from left) Mrs. Prem, after their time trials on Saturday.

MOST TRAINEES SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN FINAL TIME TRIALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE final time trial for trainees, both boys and girls, under the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme, was held this evenin g at the National Sports Club of India Swimming Pool, Worli, under the supervision of th e coaches, Mrs. Sheila Prem (for girls) and Ram Pratap Singh (for boys).

The swimmers, all in their teens, are now getting their final touches before the camps close at the end of the month. The enthusiasm displayed by the swimmers was indeed commendable.

Both the coaches had arrived in the middle of October and after contacting the local schools got together a batch of youngsters, most of them being novices.

Training started in right earnest and the results as seen today, show that the swimmers have imbibed some of the finer points in technique fairly quick.

The boys under the direction of Ram Pratap Singh, who holds a Danish diploma in physical training, will conclude their classes on March 28.

AN HOUR'S CLASS

The classes were held every day except for Sundays, the classes lasting for an hour.

They were submitted to warming up exercises, followed by conditioning exercises. Individual work out was done according to the schedule drawn up for each swimmer suited to his potentialities followed by a team work out.

Pratap Singh holds out great promise for 10-year-old Anant Sarang who holds the Bombay State 50 yards breast stroke in salt water for boys under 12 years.

Avinash Sarang, a fourteen-year-old, has shown remarkable improvement, since he won the State 50 yards freestyle for boys under 14 years, and returned an impressive timing of 6 minutes 11 seconds for the 400 yards. He will be competing in the State senior championships to be held early next month.

Pratap Singh who had coached in New Delhi, Punjab and Bangalore before his Bombay assignment will return to Delhi at the conclusion of the camp.

The girls, drawn mainly from Queen Mary's and New Era School, also showed improvement over their form in the first time trial held on January 19.

Coach Sheila Prem had much to say about 14-year-old Beena Hazare of Queen Mary's regarding her potentialities in the breast stroke.

She also considers Prabha Mahatani (Queen Mary's) and Bharati Shah (New Era) will improve very well in the freestyle.

Besides those who took part in today's time trials, others who have taken part in the coaching classes are: Freny Mistry (St. Xavier's College), Yogini Shah (Children's Academy), Beena Hazare (Queen Mary's) and Bharati Shah (New Era School).

The girls were taught the correct style in the first month followed by conditioning and have been able to cut down 10 seconds on the average.

Mrs. Prem will leave for Jaipur to coach at Maharanis College for a month and will resume her classes here in October.

The results were:

GIRLS

50 YARDS FREESTYLE: Anjani Patel (New Era School) (14 years) 44.2 seconds;

Prabha Mahatani (Queen Mary's School) (14 years) 42.2 seconds;

Pallu Mariwalla (New Era School) (13 years) 46.1 seconds.

25 YARDS BREAST STROKE: Shakuntala (New Era School) 29.9 seconds.

50 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: Pallu Mariwalla (New Era School) (13 years) 47.9 seconds.

BOYS

100 YARDS FREESTYLE: Avinash Sarang (14 years) 1 minute 16 seconds.

Persi Unwalla (16 years) 1 minute 16 seconds.

200 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: Norman Beshoory (16 years) (3 minutes 2.8 seconds) (Previous timing: 3 minutes 5.3 seconds).

Samir Kapadia (17 years) (2 minutes 57.5 seconds) (Previous timing: 3 minutes 12.1 seconds).

50 YARDS BACKSTROKE: Anil S. Purandare (14 years) (45.4 seconds) (Previous timing: 48.1 seconds).

25 YARDS FREESTYLE: Anant Sarang (10 years) (18.6 seconds) (Previous timing: 22.1 seconds).

Anil S. Purandare (14 years) (17.3 seconds).

Hyder (novice) 21.5 seconds.

Abbas (novice) 18.6 seconds.

400 YARDS FREESTYLE: Avinash Sarang (14 years) (6 minutes 11 seconds).

25 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: Anant Sarang (10 years) (20.6 seconds) (Previous timing: 21.7 seconds).

Vasant Kulkarni (14 years) (19.1 seconds).

50 YARDS FREESTYLE: Avinash Sarang (14 years) (32.6 seconds) (Previous timing: 33.6 seconds).

Persi Unwalla (16 years) (34.0 seconds).

50 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: Vasant Kulkarni (14 years) (41.8 seconds).

Anant Sarang (10 years) (45.3 seconds) (Previous timing: 46.5 seconds).

100 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: Samir Kapadia (17 years) (1 minute 22.5 seconds) (Previous timing: 1 minute 28.8 seconds:.

Norman Beshoory (16 years) (1 minute 21.6 seconds) (Previous timing: 1 minute, 22.6 seconds).

Vasant Kulkarni (14 years) (1 minute 35.8 seconds).

Purshottam Shield Cricket

SHIVAJI PARK BUNDLED OUT FOR 145 RUNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHIVAJI PARK GYMKHANA, who had hitherto waxed fat on runs in the Purshottam Shield Cricket Tournament, were surprisingly bundled out for 145 in a little less than three hours by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in the semi-final, which commenced this afternoon.

What was most surprising was that Baloo Gupte, Vijay Manjrekar, Manohar Hardikar and Subhas Gupte, all of whom will sail on March 21 for the Lancashire League, could together tot up a little less than half the score.

But the end would have been most pitiable had it not been for Ratnagar Adhikari who refused to make the Hindu Gymkhana clock go round with slow tedious fingers.

Coming in at the fall of the fifth wicket at 69, he batted as if he had no cares in the world and dared to drive the first ball he received from Mankad for a six towards the sight-screen.

He repeated the dose off the next delivery, the first from Bapu Nadkarni, whom he again clouted over the fence. In addition he crashed the ball thrice to the boundary in his innings of 34, which was brought to an end by the live-wire Ravi Bhadbade who took a well-judged catch at deep mid-wicket.

None of the batsmen could match his wits against the artful Vinoo Mankad and Bapu Nadkarni, the left-handers, each of whom bagged four victims.

The scores were:

SHIVAJI PARK GYMKHANA:

C T Patankar b Bhonsle 6, Vishoo G Lele st B D Desai b Mankad 2, Baloo P Gupte c Dandekar b Mankad 28, Vijay L Manjrekar lbw Mankad 14, M S Hardikar c Prabhu b Mankad 22, A P Manohar lbw Nadkarni 0, R G Adhikari c Bhadbade b Nadkarni 34, M K Salvi lbw Nadkarni 18, Subhas Gupte b Nadkarni 9, B M Karnik not out 8, R B Desai b Bhonsle 0. Extras 4. Total 145.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 10; 2 for 14; 3 for 41; 4 for 64; 5 for 69; 6 for 81; 7 for 118; 8 for 133; 9 for 144; 10 for 145.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R S Bhonsle 21.4-8-59-2; Vinoo Mankad 18-5-49-4; R G Nadkarni 21-9-33-4.

China Will Not Take Part In Asian Games

PEKING, March 15

Communist China would not take part in the 1958 Asian Games, to be staged in Tokyo in May, because Nationalist Chinese athletes from Formosa were being admitted to the Games "as a separate nation," Chang Lien Huajn, secretary-general of the All-China Athletic Federation, said in Peking today.

In an interview with Japanese radio and newspapermen, the Chinese official said: "We would unquestionably compete in these Games if Taiwan athletes were entered as part of the Chinese team. We deem it an unfriendly act towards the Chinese People's Republic to admit the the Province of Taiwan to these Games as a separate nation."—UPI-AFP.

Raut Bats Splendidly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A delightful innings by K. H. Raut was the feature of Phoenix Mills innings in the final of the Cosmopolitan Shield Cricket Tournament against Mahim Juveniles at the Shivaji Park Gymkhana ground this evening.

Raut, playing both to the on and off scored 82 and was concerned in two useful partnerships with V. A. Chavan, who obtained 40 good runs, he was concerned in a 73 run partnership for the second wicket, and then S. S. Chikhalkar, who scored 36, helped him to add 79 runs for the third wicket.

At close, Phoenix had scored 181 for the loss of five wickets.

Scores:—

PHOENIX MILLS: V Kanchan b Keer 8, V A Chavan c Keer b Gupte 40; K H Raut b Agare 82; S S Chikalkar b Gorakshah 36; M M Karadakar b Keer 1; V S Dhanjee batting 0; C M Mahidrakar batting 0; Extras 14. Total (for 5 wickets) 181.

Play-Off In Services Hockey

POONA, March 15.

Western Command and Southern Command were concerned in a goalless draw in the last match of the Inter-Services Hockey Championship League in progress at the Sports Stadium of the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla.

Western Command and the Indian Navy tied for the top of the league table with 6 points each. They will, therefore, meet in a play-off tomorrow evening.—UPI.

Gaekwad Gives Bombay The Equaliser

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE exhibition hockey match between a Bombay XI and Central Railway, played this evening at the Lloyds Reclamation ground, ended in a one-all draw.

The Railway side drew first blood when, with only a minute to go for half-time, Raghbirlal converted a penalty corner awarded against Bombay XI.

Almost immediately afterwards the teams changed over, with the Railway side leading by the only goal scored so far.

An excellent move, initiated by the right-flank of the Bombay XI, five minutes after resumption, resulted in Bombay side's centre-forward Gaekwad equalising.

Play changed ends often during the remainder of the play, but no more goals were scored.

The earlier match, also an exhibition one, resulted in an overwhelming win for Northern Railway against Burmah-Shell by four goals to two. The losers were playing a scratch side, with nearly half the team comprising second division players.

Lough Ine Well Set For Coronation Commemoration Cup

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S LOUGH INE IS WELL SET TO WIN THE CORONATION COMMEMORATION CUP, THE FEATURE ON SUNDAY IN THE CARD DRAWN FOR THE THIRD DAY OF SPRING MEETING.

Formidable opposition is likely from Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Courageous and the connections sweetly fancy Exaggerator but I doubt if they will be able to lower the colour of the Gwalior six-year-old

La Jabab, placed nicely at weights in his home distance is my best bet for Sunday in the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup. Saraband and Roman Buzzard are sure to have their own followers in the race.

Wala Shikoh, also from the Gwalior Stable is capable of winning the higher division of the Bombay Plate and Yulan appears a good bet for the lower division.

Maharaja of Kashmir who has been racing sparingly has in store two races the Mazagaon Plate and the E. D. Kazi Plate for his candidates Regal Flower and Military Law respectively.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

★

1 2-45 p.m.

THE MAZAGAON PLATE—6F

ROSHNI (Rajoo) .. 9 0
REGAL FLOWER (S. Chavan) .. 9 0
FREE PIPITS (R. Shinde) 9 0
KUN KAAN (——) .. 8 7
BONUS (——) .. 8 7
RAQUEEB (Ahmed Khan) 8 7
SKYMASTER (——) .. 8 7
FRENCH FLOWER (Jagdesh) .. 8 7
SIMPL_ SIMON (——) .. 8 7
M'LADY (Black F. K.) .. 8 4
ROUGETTE (——) ..—8 4

★

2 3-15 p.m.

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE—6F

ISOTOPE (B. Khalil) .. 9 4
YAAR (Gopal V.) .. 9 1
SAFETY (Rajoo) .. 8 8
VILASINEE (——) .. 8 5
TIZIANO (P. Khade) .. 8 4
HIS LORDSHIP (S Chavan) 8 3
SHAMADAN (J. Bhosle) .. 8 0
LUMIERE (Jagdesh) .. 7 12

★

3 3-45 p.m.

THE SECOND CONSOLATION PLATE—1M 1F

HAPPY DREAM (——) .. 9 1
PRINCESS CHARMING (Hyam R.) .. 8 10
LAUGH-IT-OFF (——) .. 8 9
KENNERETH (——) .. 8 9
VIR SHAHENSHAH (Murad) .. 8 8
GAY DUKE (Kader) .. 8 6
ROYAL PLEASURE (Dalpat Singh) .. 8 4
QURAISHA (——) .. 7 13
TALL TALK (Gangaram) .. 7 12
FREE KISS (——) .. 7 12
DESERT LIGHT (R. Shinde) 7 2
NECK TIE (Mod Singh) .. 7 0
AMICO-MIO (Ganpat S.) .. 7 0

★

4 4-15 p.m.

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE—7F

KIMSEL (Durr) .. 9 4
ESTCOURT (Eldin) .. 8 12
VARANGNA (P. Khade) .. 8 8
GOLDEN BIRD (Shiba) .. 8 3
RAMAYANA (——) .. 8 3
MILITARY LAW (S. Chavan) .. 8 2
SOLDINA (Jagdesh) .. 8 0
HINDUPIP (Bashu) .. 7 12

★

5 4-45 p.m.

THE CORONATION COMMEMORATION CUP: 1 Mile.

COURAGEOUS (Damodar) 9 7
GAREEB PARVAR (P. Khade) .. 9 0
MANGAL (Foley) .. 8 7
EXAGGERATOR (Eldin) .. 8 9
LOUGH INE (Durr) .. 8 6
IDLE ROCKS (Jagdesh) .. 7 3

★

6 5-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PLATE—Div. II: 1 Mile

GOLDEN JUBILEE (Medhe) 8 0
ULYSSES (Jagdesh) .. 8 11
YULAN (Purtusingh) .. 8 6
WILD FIRE (Ghauskhan) .. 8 5
MADHU MALTI (Kasbekar) 8 5
PILPLI SAHEB (——) .. 8 4
ARUNODAY (Gopal V.) .. 8 1
TRINKET (Dalpat Singh) 8 1
BLUE LAGOON (P. Khade) 8 0
AMAN (Jagrup Singh) .. 7 13
BLUE LIGHTNING (——) 7 10
NO LIMIT (B. Khalil) .. 7 10
FLYING MISS (Bashu) .. 7 8
NONSENSE (Sardar Singh 7 7
DAY'S BEST (——) .. 7 7
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER (Shiba) .. 7 7

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1.	Regal Flower	Roshni, if ab. M'Lady
2.	His Lordship	Vilasinee, if ab. Tiziano
3.	Gay Duke	Princess Charming
4.	Military Law	Estcourt
5.	Lough Ine	Courageous
6.	Yulan	Blue Lightning, if ab. Arunoday
7.	La Jabab	Saraband, if ab. Roman Buzzard
8.	Wala Shikoh	Intezar

CHOICE TREBLE

Regal Flower — La Jabab — Wala Shikoh

FLUKES

Wild Fire — Dark Blue Ribbon

7 5-45 p.m.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP: 1 M. 1 F.

JOHN BEAR (Eldin) .. 9 4
SARABAND (Dasrath S.) .. 9 0
HOLIDAY DATE (Ahmed Khan) .. 9 0
ROMAN BUZZARD (Jagdesh) .. 7 10
SPEN VALLEY (——) .. 7 9
LA JABAB (P. Khade) .. 8 12
MONKSHOOD (Durr) .. 8 3

★

8 6-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PLATE—Div. I: 1 Mile

TAJKISRA (Purtusingh) .. 9 2
INTEZAR (P. Khade) .. 8 10
ROYAL LOVE (Black F. K.) 8 9
FILMOLEEN (Mohd. Yusuf) 8 8
MAGIC PRINCE (Medhe) 8 7
DARK BLUE RIBBON (Evans) .. 8 3
POONAM KA CHAND (B. Khalil) .. 8 0
WALA SHIKOH (Durr) .. 7 13
GANGA (Bashu) .. 7 12
AMBITION (Kadam) .. 8 8

FIXTURES

HOCKEY

BPHA Stadium:

4-30 p.m. Mysore XI vs. Goan Sports (Exhibition); 5-40 p.m. Tatas vs. Northern Railway (Gold Cup).

BILLIARDS

Proctor Y.M.C.A.:

9-30 a.m. S. N. Mehr vs. L. G. Rupani; N. Ribeiro vs. S. C. Raheja; 11-30 a.m. S. B. Aga vs. S. Engineer; 6-30 p.m. D. D'Costa vs. S. N. Sanyal; 8-30 p.m. St. John Vittaadares vs. T. Lopez. (Builders' Cup Handicap).

Jupiter Make Poor Start In Insurance Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHAMPIONS of the Inter-Insurance Cricket Tournament for the Dr. D. A. D'Monte Shield for the last six years, Jupiter General were in deep trouble against Indian Trade to whom they surrendered half the side for sixty in the semi-final, which commenced this afternoon on the National ground at the Cross Maidan.

The mischief-maker was S. A. Uchil, who bowled intelligently with the new ball. Swinging in, he claimed three of the five wickets for sixteen runs in eighteen overs, eleven of which were fruitless. His first two victims cost him a run apiece.

The only batsmen to play him with some degree of confidence were Y. M. Mendon and the not out M. S. Shetty.

The principal scores were:

Jupiter General Insurance 60 for 5 (Y. M. Mendon 28, M. S. Shetty batting 15, S. A. Uchil 3 for 16) vs. Indian Trade.

PATIL, KADER IN BIG STAND

In the other semi-final at the Sunder ground, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, playing against New India and Jayabharat Insurance, finished the afternoon's play with 147 for three, thanks to a 100-run partnership between S. L. Patil and A. I. Kader.

The two became associated at the fall of the second wicket after which they pushed the score merrily along to 152 when Kader was dismissed after having made 54.

The veteran left-hander was still at the wicket when play terminated, the other with him being V. P. Sabnis.

The principal scores were:

Life Insurance Corporation of India 157 for 3 (J. Y. Desai 24, S. L. Patil batting 61, A. I. Kader 54, K. L. Mane 1 for 41, P. A. Asaldekar 1 for 27, S. J. Poojara 1 for 47) vs. New India and Jayabharat Insurance.

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